CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1859. NUMBER 200.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 22, 1859.

The Legislature—No Quorum.

By a private dispatch from Springfield we learn that when the House adjourned last evening there was no quorum. We take it for granted there will be no quorum to day, nor do we believe there will be a quorum present again during the session. The Legislature is therefore practically adjourned *sine die*. The sham Democracy are without doubt the sole occupants of the Legislative Halls, but powerless, by virtue of the Constitution, to do any mischief.

There need be no concealments about the reasons which have impelled the Republicans to this line of action. They have gone away to defeat the infamous Apportionment bill, now in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his veto. As our readers know, the veto power exercised by the Executive of this State is more a shadow than a reality. A vetoed bill may be passed over his head by a mere majority of both Houses; hence, except in rare cases like this, the veto is a bagatelle. The Governor has, however, the right, under the Constitution, to hold a bill ten days for examination. Exercising that right, the Apportionment bill, put into his possession a week ago this morning, has not yet been returned; and, to avoid the necessity of siding in making up a quorum without which the Democracy cannot alone make the veto inoperative, the Republicans have properly and patriotically gone home to their constituents. We approve, justify and applaud the act. They have done well. After exhausting all parliamentary means for defeating the odious and unjust measure, by which every principle of Democracy is set at defiance, and every rule of representation outraged, they have seized upon the only remedy remaining, and have boldly applied it, confident that their effort to save the principle of Popular Sovereignty from the destruction by which it was threatened by its professed friends, will be properly appreciated and honorably rewarded by just constituencies at home! We need not explain, nor further than we have heretofore done, the infamous character of the Apportionment bill. Our readers know that under it 11,000 Democrats are made equal to 21,000 Republicans; that by it the political power of the State is placed in the hands of a minority, and that the power thus wrongfully seized upon would inevitably perpetuate itself until the next census and a new apportionment.

We know not what local measures or what necessary general legislation have gone over among the unfinished business of the session; nor is it material to inquire. The enormity of the outrage upon popular rights which the Democracy proposed to perpetrate is a sufficient reason for the course the Republicans have adopted. More than that, it has been the unvarying purpose of the Democracy, particularly of the Senate, to obstruct and delay business, to the end that at the close of the session, the Republicans would consent to become parties to the iniquity, as the price of getting their local bills enacted into laws. They have seized upon every pretext for inaction and tardiness; and having a clear and undisputed working majority in both branches, they are responsible for whatever need in the way of legislation they have failed to supply. The session has been one of unusual duration; in fact it has been protracted beyond any recent example; and the measures passed as well as measures defeated, the Sham Democracy must alone be held accountable.

The Democratic Nominations.

The ticket made up by the pro-slavery convention yesterday is conceded on all hands to be a weak one. It was not put up to be elected. The strong men of the party prudently kept off from it. Its best parts are drawn from the Republican ranks, but those are of a class whom the Republicans would never think of placing in official station. As compared with their ticket of last year (which was beaten by about twelve hundred majority) it is puerile and bloodless. The candidates know nothing of politics and still less of municipal affairs. The Convention in going outside of the Democratic party for respectability, succeeded only in getting *style*. Their candidate for Mayor used to make a good First Ward delegate to Republican Conventions, and helped nominate some of the best tickets we ever had; but a certain Senator's ponies stopped at the front gate so often last summer, that they quite ran away with his politics—the nags being very spirited, and his resisting powers nothing to speak of.

The ticket has not even the Democratic requisite of cash to make up for other deficiencies. The candidate for Treasurer is reputed to have the "brads," but his place in the list does not entitle him to be bled very profusely. The volume of money which flowed last spring and fall for the Democratic candidates, will not be discovered this time. The heavy contributors to the party have got tired of throwing money into the ditch, and the figure-heads now put in nomination will hardly warrant a tax levy on the rank and file. It would have suited us better to have had a thorough Democratic ticket, made up of the case-hardened old stagers, to beat; but as the Convention was not held to please us, we must be content to send Gilman and Company up stream as expeditiously as Brainard and Company went last year.

United States Express Company.

The above Company, through its obliging agents in this city, has placed us under repeated obligations since the commencement of the session of the Legislature. Especially during the suspension of travel over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, were their favors in furnishing us with early papers and packages from Springfield of great value both to us and the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. We cannot more fully express the appreciation in which we hold these good offices, than by calling attention to an interesting article relative to the Company to be found on the third page.

Loose Expectorations.

The Co-partnership has more than doubled the debt of the City since he has been in office," &c.—*Times*.

Pray, how can the Comptroller double the city debt?" Will the *Times* have the goodness to explain? That officer has not added a dime to it, for the very sufficient reason that he is not the debt-making power under the city charter. His duty is to audit claims duly and properly vouched, and not to create city debts; to prevent the city from being overcharged and cheated, but not to contract new liabilities. The *Times* is in the habit of indulging in loose expectorations. It should be more careful when it projects them.

☞ Where is Forney? Mr. Ward has not reported Forney as a defaulter, nor has he reported his amount of money belonging to the city,—with which he absconded.—*Times*.

To the first question, it may be answered, "in parts unknown." When it was discovered that Forney had been appropriating money belonging to the street fund of the West Division, the Mayor, Comptroller and City Attorney sent for him and his bondsmen. The amount of his defalcation was ascertained—being about $1,000, and was immediately made good to the city. Forney had appropriated this sum to pay off sundry small debts which he owed to divers persons. His bail promptly replaced the money; Forney turned over to them his house, to indemnify them against loss, and absconded to escape arrest. Such is the whole affair in a few words.

☞ The persons should remember that the taxes levied for city purposes this year, are $237,000 less than they were last year.

A Big Falsehood Punctured.

On the first day of February, 1857, when Mr. Dyer made his annual statement, the debt of the city was as follows:

Funded debt	$398,000 00
All other liabilities	191,691 75
Total debt of all kinds	$589,691 75
Now look at the present state of affairs:	
Funded debt	$614,000 00
Other liabilities	240,314 13
Total indebtedness of the city Feb. 1, '59	$854,314 13
Deduct amount due Feb. 1, 1857	589,691 75
Addition to the city debt in two years	$264,622 38
	7 times.

It is marvelous that an editor will publish in his paper, and pass off on his own readers as facts, a statement so destitute of truth as the above. Here is an attempt made to establish the idea that the Republicans have increased the debt of the city $264,552, and put the money in their pockets. To accomplish which, the *Times* commits three deliberate frauds upon its readers, viz.: 1st. It understates the debt Dyer left behind him, by $91,432. 2d. It charges the half-million dollars of Sewerage Bonds issued by order of the Legislature, to the Republicans! (How did it happen to omit adding the Water Works bonds of $1,035,000?) 3d. It charges the bills payable and claims of every kind against the city, amounting to $464,289; but neglects to give credit for cash on hand, $30,145; unpaid tax warrants, $194,493; and other assets, amounting to $29,231. Total, $273,869. 4th. It throws in $44,924 of purely imaginary liability, in order to round up its figures to $1,463,314.

Now see how the *Times'* figures tally with a plain statement of the facts.

When Dyer went out of office March 1859 the debts of the city were $739,005, as follows:

Funded debt up to March 1st, 1858	$425,000
Money borrowed and added to funded debt by the Dyer administration	190,000
Floating debts left by Dyer & Co., for Wentworth and Haines to pay, over and above all assets	124,005
Total City debt	$739,005

This was exactly the amount the city owed in funded and floating debt when the Democrats went out of power two years ago.

The indebtedness of the city as shown by the Comptroller's Sworn Financial Statement on Feb. 1, 1859 was $845,370, as follows:

Funded debt	$614,000
All other outstanding liabilities, as stated Feb. 1, 1859	240,370
Total	$854,370
From which deduct cash on hand, from taxes, judgments &c.	30,145
Floating debt more than assets	$121,370
Total City debt Feb. 1, 1859	845,370

We have thus shown that instead of the city debt having increased $824,553, as alleged by the *Times*, it has actually been reduced $83,722 since Dyer & Co., were kicked out of office two years ago.

The only possible exception that can be taken to the above is, that all the tax warrants may not prove collectable and that McCarthy, Seaver and Ellsworth, good Democrats, may manage to chisel the city out of the $8,665, which they owe the treasury.

Restating the matter, the figures run as follows:

In GILMAN'S favor	$6
JOHN CRANNER	1
H. D. COLVIN	1
Gregorian and Suddenly ahead of railroads and expresses. And just here a word. It is well known that in the Senate contest for the State Senatorship last season, the Douglas Democracy were like an ancient people alluded to by the poet,	

"For quidam fuit in curribus
Also quidam in equis."

The foot soldiers were useful and numerous, but could not be used with equal effect on all parts of the field, while like the war chariot of old, a pair of dashing bays had an advantage that told powerfully on Avenue-diedom. If in this way, was carried off in triumph the prize of war from the Republican lines, for the sacrifice the Democracy are in the habit of offering the Republicans, at the March election, it will only do justice to the tactics employed, and the eminent skill with which the cards (visiting cards) were played. Mr. Gilman is an excellent man of business and wealth, was an old Whig, a good Republican, but was fairly captured, we confess it.

The next ballot was that for candidate for City Treasurer, resulting

John Lisk	3
M. Keith	1

The after balloting gave candidates as follows:

Collector—Ernst Reidel.

City Attorney—John Mulligan. (This aspirant gave the audience a "specimen brick" of what he would do for the city in an oratorical and declamatory line.)

City Surveyor—Asa F. Bradley.

Police Court Clerk—Samuel Ames.

Street Commissioner—South Division, Anton Berg; West Division, A. Salisbury; North Division, Lawrence Baer.

Police Magistrates—T. V. Brown, W. W. Brown, Nicholas Berdell.

Philip A. Hoyne moved to present the thanks of this Convention to the President of the same. Passed, the recipient acknowledging the same in a speech expressing his willingness to do even more than that of being Mayor. Likely enough.

The Convention then adjourned, the "hi'ys" agreeing among themselves at the foot of the stairs that Gilman was the man to whom they might look hereafter for those little supplies and subsidies that make life tolerable and greatly lubricate the ways of election. Likely enough.

THE SONS OF MALTA—GRAND NIGHT PROCESSION OF KNIGHTS—THE GRAND COMMANDERY.—The Ancient and Honorable Order of the Sons of Malta, who trace their lineage back through our present civilization to an age when in the darkness that shrouded humanity, theirs, by the influence of their controlling principle, was a night less dark, who had enrolled in their number kings and princes, when the pyramids were rising along the Nile, this order never won greater praise and brighter laurels than on last evening, when on the occasion of the Fair and Festival of the Home of the Friendless at Metropolitan Hall, they pressed forward to answer as they are ever prompt to answer, the claims of Charity.

Availing themselves of the juxta-position in the Calendar, of their own high and solemn festival, usual at the total eclipse of the moon, with that of last evening, their grand night procession and cavalcade was arranged to allow their presence at the Hall, through which in all their masked mystery with the sable regalia of the brethren bringing into contrast the snowy robes of the Commandery, and the gorgeous apparel and mail of the Knights and Grand Commander, with solemn tread they marched through the Hall, passing on their way at a silver urn to deposit what grew to be a goodly pile. They afterward paraded through our principal street, led by the *Light Guard Band*.

The following are the officers of the Grand Commandery for the present year:

Eminent Commander—Sir Knight Wm. H. Brown.
Generalissimo—Sir Knight Wm. Bross.
Captain General—Sir Knight Wm. Bross.
Prelate—Sir Knight Rev. Dr. Clark.
Senior Warden—Sir Knight Wm. Bross.
Junior Warden—Sir Knight Wm. H. Brown.
Treasurer—Sir Knight Wm. Bross.
Recorder—Sir Knight Wm. H. Brown.
Standard Bearer—Sir Knight Wm. Bross.
Sword Bearer—Sir Knight Wm. H. Brown.
Warder—Sir Knight Wm. Bross.
Sentinel—Sir Knight Wm. H. Brown.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—THE FESTIVAL AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—The Fair and Festival at Metropolitan Hall last evening was an entire success in all its details, and must have resulted in material present aid to the noble charity represented. The attendance was large, the attractions many, and the receipts are in hands to gladden many a heart.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.—Two young men named Pete McCloskey and William Cunningham are in custody for robbing a young man of $120. They will be examined to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The students and graduates of Sloan's Commercial College are requested to meet at the Counting-room of "Sloan's" Commercial College, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, this (Tuesday) morning, at 8½ o'clock, to join in the procession. Let every old graduate and student be punctual at the hour

By order,
H. H. OGDEN,
D. T. CLEVELAND,
A. WHEELER,
} Committe.

☞ The offices of the undersigned will be open on Tuesday, the 22d inst., from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.:

Merchants' Savings Loan Trust Co.	P. G. Adams.
Geo. Smith & Co.	H. A. Tucker & Co.,
H. Hunt & Son.	R. R. Hind Young.
Marine Bank.	A. T. Stuttman & Co.,
Ira Blanchard & Co.	Alexander & Co.,
E. L. Graham & Co.	B. W. Phelps.

Chicago, Feb. 21, 1859.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.—There will be a special meeting of this association at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, at 7½ o'clock this evening. Addresses will be delivered by Judge Arrington and others on themes appropriate to the occasion. The public are generally invited to attend.

REMOVAL.—L. L. Harmon & Co., wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, have removed to 135 South Water street, near Clark Street Bridge. fe22 2t*.

☞ Our lady readers, now that Spring is so close upon us, should call at Messrs. Cook Bro.'s, Lefving house, 123 Clark street, and have their faded shawls and dresses renovated and dyed. By their chemical process they can impart as bright and beautiful a color as any article had when first bought—and that at but a trifling cost.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Trunks, valises and traveling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. S. Wright's 61 and 219 South Clark street. fe19 3m.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanfords' Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Boodeer, Sewing Machines. Ira Blanchard & Co., 153 Lake street. fe14-1y-1006

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $30 Sewing Machine. Ira Blanchard & Co., 153 Lake street. oc26-1y

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock, of scarlet fever, GRACIE HOWE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ingalls, aged 5 years, 11 months and 20 days.

In this city, on Sunday evening, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ingalls, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock, of scarlet fever, ELLA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ingalls, aged 7 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The funeral of Mr. Ingalls's children will take place from the Unitarian Church, Washington street, at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Calhoun was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, on the 16th day of April, 1805. His father, Chauncy Calhoun, was an old resident of Watertown, who removed to that place from Litchfield, Conn., at a very early day, and who died but two years since at Watertown, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Calhoun's mother is yet living, and is in her 76th year. Mr. C. served an apprenticeship to the printing business in his native town, and subsequently united with his employer in the publication of the Watertown *Freeman*. He afterwards, himself, published a paper called the Watertown *Eagle*, also in his native town. Hearing much of the desirableness of the west as a place of residence for a young man of enterprise, he visited Chicago in September 1833, being then with him a printing press and materials for a newspaper and job office. The trip occupied two weeks. On Tuesday the 26th day of November, 1833, he published the first newspaper that ever made its appearance in this city, the Chicago *Democrat*, now issued by Hon. John Wentworth. Mr. Calhoun edited and published the *Democrat* until November 25, 1839, when he disposed of his interest in it to Horatio Hill, Esq., brother of Hon. Isaac Hill, late Governor of New Hampshire. Mr. Hill failing to pay for the paper, according to agreement, Mr. Calhoun resumed it in Mr. Wentworth.

Mr. Calhoun held several important and responsible offices in this city and county, such as Assessor, Treasurer, Collector, Alderman, for several years, &c., &c. The duties of all these offices he discharged with promptness and fidelity, and no man can ever say that he wronged either his native State or city, or any of his fellow citizens to the amount of one penny. Mr. Calhoun's position were those of the Jeffersonian Democracy: but in 1840 he left the Democratic party and united himself to the Free Soilers, and continued faithful to the principles of the Republican party to the day of his death.

In this hasty sketch it would be impossible to enumerate the various public and private benevolent enterprises of the day to the extent of his means, and in private was a man of unbounded charity. Suffice it to say, that he was a friend to the poor, truth, honor and open-hearted frankness, which characterized to the simplicity and artlessness of the child as a husband, a relative and a friend, he was one of the best of men, possessing a most affectionate disposition and mild and equable temper.

Mr. Calhoun leaves an affectionate and devoted wife to mourn his loss; a woman who alone to him with a love truly sympathetic and never excelled; and who during his long and painful illness, tended him with a most tender solicitude, that outlasted every wish and thought that love can indicate. Indeed, so much was this the case, that Mrs. C. was also prostrated by sickness, and was compelled to be taken by friends to the bedside of her husband, to receive his last embrace. Surely, no wife could have performed her duty more faithfully, and a sweet reward awaits you according to the promise of God.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
John G. Rogers, Coroner's Clerk. fe22 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of Waubansia Lodge, No. 16, of A. F. and A. M. are requested to meet at Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

By order of the W. M.
H. H. FORMAN, Sec'y.
☞ Visiting brothers from abroad are invited to join with us. fe22 1t

PIKE'S PEAK.—EVERY ONE GOING TO the gold mines should supply himself with a sack of GOLD-DUST POCKET SCALES.

We have a large number—a variety of sizes, as they are just received and ready for the market. Call, Gents, at a culpit of true do-lars we will forward by mail or express, free of charge, a good set. E. HAWLEY, Jeweler and Silver Smith, 143 Lake street.

Malt for Sale.

HAWLEY'S DETROIT MALT.—(MADE chiefly from Canada Barley,) not culinable for the manufacture of Lager Beer and Steam Ale, is now for sale by A. T. STUTTMAN & CO., corner of South Water and Lasalle streets. Chicago.

Also, orders from the country promptly filled.
fe22-1w-1306 E. HAWLEY.

FINNAN HADDIES—JUST RECEIVED by P. MACFARLANE,
fe22 2t* No. 61 Lasalle street.

$40,000.

A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE WANTED of from $25,000 to $40,000 in exchange for cash and good farming lands. Apply to
HILL & SWASEY, Auctioneers,
fe22 2w-c2 64 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE WITH all the Fixtures complete and in good order, will be sold CHEAP for cash. Apply to B. W. OGDEN & CO.,
fe20 4t-c200 39 Clark st. cor.

EXCHANGE.—WE ARE DRAWING ON New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, AND EUROPE.
L. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
fe22-3t-c200 BANKERS, No. 67 Clark st.

WANTED.—ONE OR TWO COMPE tent and Popular Selling Works. Apply at 94 Lake street, (no stairs,) or address Post Office Box 3021.
fe22 2t-c202

WANTED—ANY FIRM IN WANT OF the services of an energetic business man to act as Book-keeper, will please address P. O. Box 1826, B. HUSTON, box 1826, Chicago P. O.
fe22-3t-c200

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Geo. G. Merrick and J. W. Hiles, at Somonauk, De Kalb county, Ill., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of January. The debts of the late firm will be paid by the said J. W. Hiles, to whom all debts due said firm are to be paid. All demands owing to the late firm must be paid to him.
fe22-3t* GEO. G. MERRICK.
J. W. HILES.

To Ship-builders and Others.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A large quantity of Canada Oak Timber, suitable for "keel and other" ship-building purposes, lying on the Chicago River, north Branch bridge, which he will sell cheap for cash.
AUGUST WALLRAUM.

☞ For Particulars and prices inquire at office, corner of Michigan and Franklin streets.
fe21 1m

NEW BOOK BY LOLA MONTEZ, COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT.—Anecdotes of Love, being a rare account of the most remarkable events connected with the life of this celebrated woman. Price 25 cents. For sale by
W. R. KERR,
fe22 2t-c202 162 Lake street.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
—FOR—
MARCH, 1859,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

Rhoda and the Dance of Death.
Alice of Monmouth.
Archipel and its Mines.
Charles Lamb and Sidney Smith.
Ruin and Ruin.
The Washington Family.
The Winter Birds.
The New Life of Dante.
The Double-Headed Snake of Newbury.
A Plea for Gin.
The Procession at the Breakfast Table.
The Utah Expedition.
The Minister's Wooing.
The Contributors' Club.
Recent American Publications.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING,
By Harriet Beecher Stowe,

This serial, begun in the December number of the ATLANTIC, has been recognized as a literary power, and will fair to become the greatest work of the gifted novelist. The field is now for the New Subscribers of the last century by far the most interesting. The second of the two and the pages of the story already published show that the author has entered into the easiest and simple life of that almost forgotten period. Her portraitures of character are full of spirit—usually remarkable in their fine outlines and in the minute touches which none but the hand of genius can give. THE MINISTER'S WOOING will be continued through the year.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price the publishers will send the work to any part of the United States post-paid. Subscriptions may begin with any of the numbers or with the volume.

The postage of the ATLANTIC is 20 cents a year prepaid. Where it is sent to subscribers it is delivered free. Back numbers can be supplied.

CLUBS.—For Clubs the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage, $15.

Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., on application to the publishers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
fe22 2w-c2 13 Winter street, Boston.

SHAKESPEARE! AND THE ORATORS of this the Senators and Pu plis of the Old and New Worlds.

MR. WHITNEY,
(Recently of a Professional European Tour)
—AT—
MECHANICS INSTITUTE HALL,
(The Metropolitan Avenue entrance)
Friday Evening, February 25th, at 8 o'clock.

REMOVE CORNS. Washington, Dec. 18, 1858.
To CHARLES WHITNEY, A. M.:
Dear Sir:—I never ? your entertainments in the Federal Capital and of your eminent skill as tome and abroad in the classic art of the readers of shake-peare, and of recited and declaimed living authors. I cheerfully recommend you to the ? of your extraordinary powers in one of the Halls of Washington.
Respectfully,
Hon. William H. Seward, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Hon. T. Hart Benton, Hon. Jefferson Davis,
Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter,
And 40 others.
☞ Tickets 25 cents. fe22-2t-c202

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, A. D. 1859.
William C. Dillard vs. John S. Wright, C. B. Wright, his wife, Benjamin F. Hannegan and James Grace.—In Chancery.
And W. W. Ransom—In Chancery.

The object of the bill filed by said W. W. Ransom, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1858, a summons in Chancery issued thereon, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1859, and a writ of injunction issued on the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same having been duly filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid: Now, unless you, the said W. W. Ransom, shall personally be and appear before said Cook Co. Court of Common Pleas of said county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said county on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
John G. Rogers, Complainant's Solicitor. fe19 4w-c200

For Pike's Peak.

A PASSAGE TO THE GOLD REGIONS of Kansas, including Fifty lbs. Baggage, Board through, and SEMI-DAILY Provisions to-ere, can be secured for $50, at Dr. BUFFUM'S Office, 158 South Clark st., corner Lake, Ill. fe22 1m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—THE NEW MARBLE FRONT Building No. 170 South Clark street. Four stories and basement, iron bar or sperpendicular. Apply to
GEO. W. NAWCOMB,
fe22 2t* 170 Clark street.

FOR RENT.—THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned, No. 113 Wolcott, corner of Ontario street. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN,
fe22-3t-c200 No. 69 Randolph street.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE For Sale.—Furniture all new and nearly new. House situated on the South Side in a pleasant locality. Rent low. Inquire at box 4510.
fe21 c201 tf

TO RENT.—THE STORE NO. 41, SOUTH Water street, suitable for Wholesale Grocery or Commission House. Also, the Store No. 43, same street, occupied by MATTHEW GAFFIN. Apply to
fe22 2t-c202 JOHN GAFFIN.

TO RENT.—TWO NEW HOUSES, ON Erie street, between Rush and Pine streets. Rent low. Inquire at 61 Clark street.
fe21 c200 1m E. WARD.

VALUABLE WHARFING PROPERTY to Rent.
Wharf Lots 27 and 28, in Block 89, School Section, on the east side of South Branch, between Madison and Van Buren streets. They will be rented for a single year or a term of years. Inquire of
fe21 1m CLARKE, STUART & WILLIAMS.

FOR RENT.—INTENDING TO REMOVE to our new premises, No. 36 Lake street, on the 1st of February next, we offer for rent a good brick store we now occupy, No. 32 South Water street.
DOGGETT, BARRETT & HILL.
ja25-1m

BARDEE'S BUILDING.—FOR RENT, the commodious offices on the first and second floors in Bardee's Building, corner Water and Wells streets. Also, two lofts and a fine corner basement suitable for a drinking hall. For terms apply to the agent for the building, No. 213 South Water street.
fe21 1m JOHN EVANS.

TO MILLERS, MECHANICS, &C.—TO RENT, for a term of years, that large building next door to the Revenue of Gates, corner & Co., with the fine Lot on which it stands, fronting 100 feet on Lake street and running back to the C. & C. C. & R. R. Attached to the lot is a good brick dwelling house. This is a fine location for a Planing Mill, or for Mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to
E. B. WILLIAMS.
fe21 2t-c201 213 South Water street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HAND-some Rosewood Piano Forte, made by Gale & Co., New York. All first-class, and some favorite pieces of Music will be taken in part payment. Apply at No. 153 Lake street.
fe22 2t-c202

FOR SALE—THE SCHR. BAY STATE, and the Bark WAVERLY, on long time. For particulars apply to
fe22 2t-c202 D. B. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHTY acres Good Prairie Farming Land, situated in the town of Lyons, Cook county, Illinois, about 7 miles from Railroad Depot. Said land has been wonderfully and one quarter of it has been ploughed up at least once. Will exchange for city property, or for any description of stock. Address, Chicago Post Office, box 1,000.
fe22 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHTY acres of land on the east side of the Des Plaines River, Section 1, Township 40, Range 12, in Cook county, Illinois. Also, 40 acres in Section 36, Township 41, Range 12, in Cook county, Illinois. Also, 40 acres in Section 1, Township 40

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

The Twenty-Second of February.

We are not among those who deem this a fit day for national jubilation. The Fourth of July is well and firmly established. To it let the energies of public patriotism and clamor be still directed. It is the day of our Independence, and when it ceases to be respected we shall have ceased to be worthy of what it gave us. Let it continue to be the nation's holiday, which each man, woman and child may celebrate according to their several likings. But the birthday of Washington is fitter for the fireside than for the street. Occasionally, when some benificent public end, like the present, is to be served, we may properly put on purple and fine linen, and make the day of our great exemplar illustrious with processions and festivities; but the anniversary of Washington, around whose name clusters all of our history which can be called sublime, is surely the proper time for mute reflection on the principles and achievements which crown the American name.

We have said it is around this name—this martial yet serene and peaceful form—that our whole history of exalted greatness clusters. We have not been wanting in great men and heroic deeds, yet the passage in our annals which tells of Valley Forge, Yorktown and Mount Vernon—greatness of mind, fixedness of purpose, patience, devotion, triumph, lowliness and Christianity—takes station beside the brightest and grandest of the world's honorable pages. England points us to her Cromwell—the foremost man of all the world in an invincible will—whose massive character seemed equal to hewing away the mountains. France gives us Napoleon, a splendid comet in the firmament of splendid names. Other ages and races stand upon the triumphs of Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus, Columbus, and a hundred others whose fame grows fresher with every age. But we rest on the calm majesty of Washington, and challenge the past and present alike, for another who has achieved mightier results with little means, wrought greater blessings for his kindred and posterity, preserved himself purer from spot or blemish, and passed away from the scene of his with equal glory, simplicity and meekness.

We shall do well to remember *these* things to-day. They are the prints which Washington has left upon the shores of time—not one, but all. Singly they may mark a despot, or distinguish a clown. In combination they make Washington the hero among heroes, and shall endear him to millions after we have ceased to do honor to his name.

A Talk with Chicago Tax-payers.

In Ohio and Eastern States, property is assessed at its cash value for taxation. When we hear of the people of Cincinnati, New York and Boston paying five-eighths or twelve mills for municipal purposes, it means that each man is assessed that per cent. on the actual cash value of all his property—real and personal, moneys and credits. In this city property is only valued at a small fraction of what the owners would sell it for. The cash value of real and personal property is more than *three times the assessment*. Hence, when we talk about a taxation of twelve mills on the dollar we really mean but *four* mills on the cash value of each man's property.

The aggregate value of the property of Chicago is put down on the tax books at only *thirty-six millions* of dollars. If it were assessed by the Ohio, New York, or Massachusetts rule the aggregate would exceed *one hundred and twenty millions*, or more than three times the assessment put upon it.

The reason for this under-valuation is to save the city from having to pay more than her due share of State taxation. Property in the various counties is assessed far below its actual worth. Farms worth forty dollars per acre are put down by the Assessors at ten, and houses worth $2,000 are assessed at $500. If property in Cicago were assessed at its full value, our people would be obliged to pay quadruple their due proportion of State taxes. Many of our citizens who have come from Eastern States, may not have been aware of these facts.

The municipal taxes levied for 1858 were eleven mills (and inside of the lamp district 13 mills), which on a cash valuation would be equivalent to three and two-third mills, and including the lamp districts, will average four mills. This is a lower rate of taxation than is levied in any considerable city in the United States. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no other municipal government in the United States, containing 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, is maintained on a four mills tax. We want those who are grumbling about their taxes being high, to bear in mind the fact just stated.

If the floating debt of Chicago was paid off, and the government could get an unincumbered start, six mills on the present basis, or three mills on the valuation, would suffice to carry on the city government, and replace the worn-out bridges, maintain a paid steam fire department, build a capacious school house each year, keep up the uniform school, pay the interest on the sewerage bonds and funded debt, and create a sinking fund to liquidate the funded indebtedness, and keep all city property in good condition. If there are any persons who expect that all this can be done on less than the rate of taxation we have named, they belong to the class of chronic grumblers who never know when they are well served. We have gone carefully over the expenditures of this administration and find that, after deducting what it has had to pay to complete old contracts and liquidate old debts, including interest thereon—its own proper expenses for all purposes, have not, with its rents, fines, and licenses, exceeded the proceeds of a ten mills tax—which is only three mills on the fair cash value of the property of our citizens, or one-third of one per cent. thereon. What reasonable, fair-minded man can find fault with this rate of taxation in a young and growing city like Chicago? Surely he will not better himself by voting to restore a party which devoured the proceeds of fourteen mills of taxation, and ran the city behind more than a quarter of a million of dollars in a single year. Put back the tax-eaters into the Court House and farewell to all ideas of retrenchment, economy, and low taxation. It is a safe rule to let well enough alone.

Home News from Abroad.

The old adage—"no news from home to hear the news,"—is verified by a recent number of the New York Times. That paper, in speaking of the republican meeting held at Pittsburgh on the 16th last., adds: "Such movements are indeed quite common in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin." This is news to the people of Illinois and of Iowa certainly. We live in one of those States and are in daily communication with the other, and with the exception of a proposition from the authorities of Detroit to the creditors of that city to turn over such assets as they hold in part liquidation of the city debt, we certainly know of no movement in either State which requires even remotely at republication. But it is the common practice of the New York city the papers to deal out wholesale slanders against West in this way. We know not whether to attribute it to ignorance or knavery.

California.

In the recent message of Gov. Weller, of California, he estimates the total yield of gold in that State, from 1848 to the close of 1858, at six hundred millions of dollars. The State debt of California is only $4,150,000, the expenditures for last year were $997,555, and the receipts $1,315,129. The population of California is estimated at two hundred and thirty-eight thousand. The assessed value of property has fallen off two millions since last year, and sixteen millions during the last four years. There are now in cultivation in the State 758,776 acres—an increase over 1856 of 244,771 acres. The number of sheep in the State is estimated at 650,000. The number of horses has increased 43,000 in two years; and the increase of cattle in the same time is 120,000. Vine-growing has increased over one hundred and fifty per cent. in the last two years. Last year three hundred and eighty-five thousand gallons of wine, and ten thousand gallons of brandy were manufactured in that State—the number of vines altogether amounting to four millions, wherever two-thirds are grown in the county of Los Angeles alone.

—Nine of the Burlo Fenian sent to the Rev. Mr. Peter Committee were from the United States.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Marshal Pino—The New Territories Squelched—Corruption Committees, &c., &c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1859.

There is nothing new in the case of Marshal Pino. It is not charged that the balance against him, called the defalcation, is large, but that he may not be made up within a reasonable time out of his salary. My informant did not mean to state that Davidson was an applicant for the place, but that Martin, the book-keeper, aspired to the appointment. But whatever the facts or the spoils, Pino will not be dismissed.

Yesterday the proposed new Territories were "laid out" stiff in the House by stiffer majorities. The members are afraid of the expense, not passionately fond of clothing Mr. Buchanan with more patronage, and finally the Southern men begin to feel and see the shadow of the Free State army advancing over all the West. New free States are growing and their embryos are germinating fast enough, as things are, for the slower and feebler genius of slavery.

Potter has been finally rejected for Collector of Toledo. His place will be given to the worst opponent of Pugh who can be scared up in Ohio.

The Corruption Committees are yet actively at work. The worst exhibit probably will be made by Mr. Taylor's Committee on the Printing Frauds. Wendell as the broker and most active agent in all the jobs, has been examined but really does not remember; he cannot recall anything that has occurred. So hot is Sherman's Committee on the scent of the delinquents; that some of them have been driven to perjury to conceal their rascality. Thus, a partner of a firm connected with swindling at one of the Navy Yards, swore that his books were burnt up. The book keeper was hunted and he produced the books. A Democratic member of Congress is singularly mixed up with these frauds. There are also other charges against him of a much more serious nature.

The deficit for the second quarter of the fiscal year, is now ascertained to be just $7,546,000, and the aggregate revenue from "ordinary sources" was $9,763,000. The revenues for February are again running very low. They do not exceed an average of $500,000 per week, representing about three-quarters of a million per week at all the ports. The expenditures are a million and a half, and the result is a weekly deficit, now actually accruing, of $?00,000. Yet the united Democracy, though fiercely fighting among themselves, refuse to allow any action for a revision of the tariff. They will yet, however, be forced up to the work.

There is no certainty, after all, that the Ossa-Pelion of Texas debt will be compromised by cessions of lands by the Indians, and annuities, presents, and a reservation for their support. This result requires the great impediment to the settlement and final organization.

The House Military Committee have taught Gov. Floyd a sharp lesson in retrenchment. He sent in his estimates for fortifications, amounting to $3,000,000. The Committee of Ways and Means cut them down half a million. The Military Committee, and not possessing the right, have passed a resolution cutting down the aggregate a million and a half more. On the 15th of February, the Secretary, having heard of this proceeding, sent a letter to the committee, remarking his estimates, and cutting them down to the precise point at which the committee had stopped. *Sprague.*

Another View of the Mormon Jurisprudence.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1859.

It is said that the Mormon war has already cost the Government more than $10,000,000; and if an army of two or three thousand men is to be kept there for an indefinite period of time, a similar drain upon the national resources will be continued. The American people are eminently practical in their views, and some of these days will begin to inquire whether it is desirable to incur so much trouble and expense for a train resulting of comparatively small importance. The great difficulty in Utah appears to be between the judges and the people. So far as present advices inform us, peace reigns there. Governor Cumming possesses the confidence of the people, and has a great extent command their obedience and respect. In the Third, District Attorney Wilson seems to move along as successfully as the generality of district attorneys. From the very nature of the legal system of Utah, as of all other American communities, the juries are made up of men chosen from the body of the people, and represent, inevitably, to a great extent, the passions, feelings, and prejudices of those among whom their lot in life is cast. When Judge Sinclair, in the discharge of his official duties, chose to place upon the pardon of Mr. Buchanan an interpretation differing from the sense in which it was ordinarily accepted, and from the meaning which the peace commissioner and Governor Cumming placed upon it, and when he refused a petition to prosecute certain parties against a large number of the prominent citizens of the Territory, even against the better judgment of the district attorney, it is not very singular that a grand jury, handed together as the Mormons are, should not only feel disposed to resist its dicta, but, in their resistance, to go beyond the bounds of legal propriety. That they were not wholly disposed to ignore the action of the courts is shown by the fact, that when Forney was indicted for alleged indignities upon Judge Stiles, the grand jury, composed of a majority of Mormons, found a true bill, but after a trial of three weeks' duration, during which he displayed considerable ingenuity in his defence, which he (being a lawyer) conducted in person, he managed to secure an acquittal. In the subsequent case of a man indicted for the murder of a Gentile, the Mormons allege that there were extenuating circumstances; and their version is that the deceased had struck the prisoner a severe blow upon the head with instructions to devise mischief upon him, under which the different clauses represented busy harmonies, and while in building the link of road between Jamestown and Point du Lac.

The tone of the meeting was cheerful, and the disposition to work together for the completion of the enterprise appeared to be earnest and satisfactory. The amount needed to put the whole road of 197 miles in operation is $600,000. The committee is to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place next Tuesday, 22d inst. It consists of the following gentlemen: First Mortgage, Wm. A. Booth, George H. Bartholomew and E. W. Hinchman; Second Mortgage, W. A. Booth, H. H. Brody and O. D. Bayley; creditors, Dr. Darling, S. H. Ransom and Timothy Dwight; stockholders, John Bradley, A. L. Pritchard and E. F. Walden.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.

Hostile Preparations in France and Austria.

An Outbreak Hovement in Italy—Contradictory Statements.

The news by the steamer Prince Albert adds further confusion to the previous reports from the continent of Europe, in relation to the difficulties between France and Austria, Piedmont, (Sardinia) Lombardy and the Italian States generally. The English, French, Belgian, Italian and Austrian journals are devoted almost exclusively to this topic, and correspondents at every court are quarrying for items which may bear on the absorbing question. We make the following *resume* from a summary of the intelligence in the N. Y. *Times*;

The Paris journals continue to discuss probabilities with a decided tendency to peace. The *Constitutionnel* denounces the wicked men who spread false rumors, the Belgian journals which reproduces the latter, the pamphleteers who enlarge upon them, and finally, the insipid public in which they find believers. The *Patrie* accepts in a favorable manner the two notes published in the *Moniteur* in reference to Prince Napoleon's marriage and says: "All that can be asserted that nothing will be changed in the traditional policy of France, and that in the imperial dynasty there will only be an illustrious alliance the more." The *Presse* congratulates the *Debats* on its article on the war prospects, alludes to the improved tone of the Bourse, and praises the declaration that war would not be shrunk from, were war necessary for the vindication of the honor of France.

The English journals keep up the discussion with a spirit and at a length commensurate with the importance of the interests at issue. The *Herald* says the belief in the military circles that hostilities in Europe may still be averted. The *Morning Post* boldly assures the Government of having the interests and endangering the peace of the country, by pledging support to Austria, breaking off the French alliance, and even managing France with the hostility of England. The daily *Press* discusses the strategic aspects of the possible struggle—pointing out the strength of the Austrian lines of defence, and arguing that, if even the French army advanced from Rome, the Austrian army might at the same time cross the Ticino and crush the Piedmontese army, and be ready to receive the French from both sides on the banks of the Po, a river which even the great Napoleon never once succeeded in crossing in front of the enemy. The daily *Telegraph* of the 17th says: "Reports from Germany, however, will be for the joint benefit of the United States and Great Britain, but it will be fatal to filibusterism —and, therefore, the vagabonds who live upon the invention will raise a great outcry against it. The treaty made two years ago with the Sioux, of Dacotah, has been confirmed by the Senate, and provisions are to consist of cessions of lands by the Indians, and annuities, presents, and a reservation for their support. This result removes the great impediment to the settlement and final organization.

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Iowa Railroads—Who is to have the Connection by a Bridge across the Mississippi?

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

CHICAGO, February 9, 1859.

An event of considerable interest in railroad matters has recently taken place in the commencement of the bridge from Clinton, Iowa, to the Illinois side of the Mississippi. In order to understand its importance, it will be necessary to go back a few years in the history of railroads in Iowa.

The Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad is to run from Clinton, Iowa, to Council Bluffs, and thence to some point on the Missouri River. The company is composed principally of Eastern capitalists, who are men of wealth and determination, as will readily appear from what follows:

Without any aid from the State or Federal Government, they have built their road and put it in running order from Clinton to within six miles of Cedar Rapids, and graded it to that place, to which the cars will run sometime in next May. The severe pressure, which has been felt more, perhaps, in Iowa than in any other State, seems to have had no effect upon their operations, for the work has gone steadily on from the beginning to the present time. Now the stockholder of the road finds that the interested in lands along the line, and especially about Clinton, the terminus; and while it was indispensable with them to make a connection with some eastern road, it was equally necessary for their private success that the connection in the Mississippi, and nowhere else.

To the consummation of this desirable object, two obstacles, either of which were apparently insurmountable, have been opposed. The Galena Railroad, a wealthy and powerful corporation, which for many years has been a dictator wherever its interests were concerned, and the Iowa Central Railroad, whose character is owned or controlled by the Galena Railroad Company, and which is supported by a magnificent land grant, have worked together, shoulder to shoulder, for the past two years, with an unwavering determination to make Lyons, which is three miles above Clinton, the connecting point of the railroads on the east side. The Galena company have procured a charter for a bridge at that point, and have determined, over and over again, that it shall be built there and nowhere else. On the strength of this promise, the well-known power and obstinacy of the Galena company, a portion of the road from Lyons west has been graded, (*but no rails laid*) and many fine buildings and blocks have gone up in Lyons. The plan of this part was to wait and force the Clinton road to run up the river to Lyons, and they succeeded so far as to cause to get them to agree that the Clinton road might go over the river at Lyons, and run down to Clinton, which would have made Lyons the terminus, the bridge being at that point. But having achieved this, the Galena road wanted more, and set to work to get their hold to get another further up, and lost what they had got—for the Clinton road returned to their original intention, and renewed their work so that the road should not run up to Lyons; but that if the bridge was built there, they would run five miles down the river to Lyons, cross them, and connect with the Albany and Mendota road.

It was the determination of the Clinton company, and the design of their connecting with the Albany and Mendota road, which made them cast, and is being built by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central railroads, that caused the Galena company to halt in their determination; while on the other hand, it was the great advantage of a connection with the Galena road that it is difficult to say how much indeed the Iowa and Nebraska road to listen to overtures from the Illinois company, notwithstanding the opposition they have experienced at their hands in this way, and partly from the fact that the rails now on hand *and the cars running for about sixty-four miles on the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska* Railroad, whereas not a rail had been found on the Iowa Central, a sort of truce has been effected. The bridge at Clinton is being built, and the Galena company have agreed to lay down a half miles of road to meet the Iowa and Nebraska cars on the island in the middle of the river. If they do this, and agree upon a fair division of rates, the business of the Iowa will be given to them; if they refuse, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad will connect with the Albany and Mendota Railroad at Lyons, and thus cut off the Galena road and Chicago altogether.

It is to be hoped that all parties will be enabled to see their interest in this, though as the personal credit of some of the most powerful members of the Galena company is pledged to secure the bridge at Lyons, a great struggle may be expected at the meeting of the stockholders in June.

Thus the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad is changed from a road to disaster. It has sixty-four miles of road running, a bridge in progress, and is importuned by the Albany and Mendota road for the connection. It is claimed for this road through connection with Iowa, that it will drain the State and draw traffic from the northern and southern lines, as it is much nearer to that Empire. And it is further claimed that it will be the shortest route to the best parts of the State of Minnesota, where a road is already in progress to the Saint Paul line, 10 miles.

Thus further interesting circumstances in this contest for the northwestern traffic are at any time likely to occur. W.

Arrest and Escape of a Californian Defaulter.

[From the Memphis Press.]

On the 19th inst., U. S. Deputy Marshal Anderson, of California, arrived here in pursuit of a man named C. F. Linn, who is accused of embezzling the sum of $14,000, under circumstances not yet revealed, and of whose whereabouts was ascertained to be in Les Center, in this State. Mr. Anderson was personally known to the party accused, and Capt. Wallace and Joseph Sawyer, of Mendota, were engaged to track the arrest. They went to Lee Center, under a requisition of Gov. Governor of Illinois, to the Governor of Illinois, found Linn and made his arrest, which created quite an excitement in the village. The Lee Center *Telegraph* of the 20th says:

"Yesterday morning, a large number of returned Californians assembled and threatened vengeance upon Wanless and Sawyer, and intimated their determination to intelligence the Mississippi at large, they gave expression to the sympathy and by responding in front of their houses various banners, bearing the arms of England and Prussia, and other loyal devices, and in help of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the Royal troops passed illuminated their houses.

The marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilda was to take place on Sunday, Jan. 30. It is said that the Empress Eugenie has written a very affectionate letter to the young Princess Clotilda, in which she says:

"You will find in me more than a friend—you will find a mother." These words are said to have deeply affected the Princess. She was also much moved when, on the anniversary of the death of Queen Hortense, Queen Adelaide, the Court having retired to Montpellier, Prince Napoleon had a mass performed in the Chapel Royal of Turin, for the repose of the soul of the Queen, at which he was present with the persons of his suite. After the service, the Prince gave a sum of 800f. to the Chaplain to be distributed to the poor.

Repeal of the Ten per Cent. Interest Law.

Our Columbus letter, which appears this morning, will very much interest the business men of Cincinnati. It will be seen that the Legislature has consummated the folly of repealing the ten per cent. interest law, and thereby restoring the old state of affairs, with the usury penalty. The tendency of this proceeding will be to drive capital, which sought investment here under the supposed security of the ten per cent. law, out of the State.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Vice President Breckenridge has sold his house for about twenty thousand dollars, having abandoned the idea of housekeeping in Washington.

Victoria's Grandchild—The Princess Clotilda.

The safe confinement of the Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, has caused sincere pleasure in England. The courtesy street way communicated to her Majesty through the electric telegraph, a message by which reached Windsor Castle from Berlin in six minutes after the occurrence. At 7 o'clock in the morning was apprised of the Princess being taken in labor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was immediately apprised of the event at Frogmore Lodge. Several communications have since been received at the Castle, announcing that the Royal mother and child were favorably progressing. Immediately the welcome intelligence became known to the borough authorities of Windsor and Eton, they gave expression to the sympathy and joy by suspending in front of their houses various banners, bearing the arms of England and Prussia, and other loyal devices; and in help of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the Royal troops passed illuminated their houses.

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A Bogus Bank Bill Manufactory in Indiana—Heavy Operations and Extensive Seizure.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Thursday.]

One of the most important arrests ever made in this city, took place here yesterday. Conductor Morse, on the Cleveland and Erie train coming west, took a $10 bill on this bank from two styishly dressed young men, supposing it to be a Connecticut bank bill. On learning his mistake, he returned and got a five dollar gold piece in payment of their fare. A conversation sprang up, in the course of which they stated that the bills were of a new Indiana bank, that they had a quantity of the same kind to circulate, and hinting at his assisting to circulate it, in consideration of their giving him the discount on Indiana money. Getting an inkling of their business, the Conductor was careful not to excite their suspicions, but at the next station he telegraphed to depot officer Clark Warren, who was at once on the alert for the capture of the men. Information was given to Mr. Shephoss, of the Railroad Hotel, where the men were requested to take whatever money they offered for their dinner.

On the arrival of the cars they passed into the dining room, took dinner, and on having tendered a one dollar bill on the spurious bank, which was taken. The men were immediately arrested, and in their carpet bag was found a number of the spurious bills, and about $600 in gold. The "operators" carried a bank note reporter with them, which quotes the bills as good, as they purchased the bills in New York; know there is no such bank, but claim a perfect right to circulate the bills.

The amount of bills found upon these parties was between six and seven thousand dollars. The morning papers had got it too large. The defendants have been committed to jail in default of $3,000 bail. They did not give their real names, but gave John Doe and Richard Roe.

Personal and Political.

—John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor, now resident in Washington, has just finished his model of the bust of the gallant "Old Gid-dings."

—The likeness is pronounced excellent by the friends of the stout Republican and by artists. Mr. Ward is soon to commence work upon a head of Senator Wade, and on busts of John P. Hale and Representative Mott.

—The expenditures of the Government during the four years of Tyler's administration, were only $81,316,023. Thus is less than ten years our expenses have nearly quadrupled. The average under Tyler was a little over $20,000; under Polk, $26,730,000; under Fillmore, $48,500,000; under Pierce, $52,775,000; and under Buchanan, $66,500,000—all exclusive of payments upon account of the public debt.

—Mrs Catherine Judah, who died in New York a few days ago, in her 84th year, was the last member of a once wealthy and influential Jewish family, which was connected with the great men of the Revolution. The lady was also the last of those elegant girls who, on the afternoon of the memorable day when Washington took leave of the army, received from that illustrious man a parting farewell.

—A letter from Vera Cruz, which is now in the hands of Secretary Cass at Washington, states that Col. J. H. Twyman, from Paducah, Ky., and now Consul at Vera Cruz, has shown himself, and is known to every person in that city, to be a habitual drunkard, and scarcely a day passes without his being intoxicated. His recent attack of delirium tremens has brought no change in his mode of life; on the contrary, it appears to have fortified him for stronger drinking.

In the speech of John Minor Botts, before the Opposition Convention at Richmond, Virginia, the other day, he said that he had traced with an "unsparing hand," as with a pencil of light, so that every man could understand it who could read the Lord's prayer, that the origin of every calamity, every evil and every ill that had befallen the country during the last thirty years, originated with the Democracy. He adds:

"I ought, perhaps, to make an exception of the small-pox, of the cholera and of the yellow fever. [Laughter.] I ought, perhaps, to make an exception of those—for, whilst I think it extremely probable they were all introduced by some Democrat into the country, I have no historical facts upon which to base the fact—I would not hazard the conjecture."

—M. Prudson, the well known Socialist writer, was some months ago condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to three years' imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine, for having outraged public and religious morality, and defended, in his work *De la Justice dans la Revolution et dans l'Englise*, acts which the law describes as crimes. Against that condemnation he appealed to the Imperial Court; but when they have experienced at their hands in this way, and partly from the fact that the rails now on hand *and the cars running for about sixty-four miles on the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska* Railroad, whereas not a rail had been found on the Iowa Central, a sort of truce has been effected. The bridge at Clinton is being built, and the Galena company have agreed to lay down a half miles of road to meet the Iowa and Nebraska cars on the island in the middle of the river. If they do this, and agree upon a fair division of rates, the business of the Iowa will be given to them; if they refuse, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad will connect with the Albany and Mendota Railroad at Lyons, and thus cut off the Galena road and Chicago altogether.

It is to be hoped that all parties will be enabled to see their interest in this, though as the personal credit of some of the most powerful members of the Galena company is pledged to secure the bridge at Lyons, a great struggle may be expected at the meeting of the stockholders in June.

Thus the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad is changed from a road to disaster. It has sixty-four miles of road running, a bridge in progress, and is importuned by the Albany and Mendota road for the connection. It is claimed for this road through connection with Iowa, that it will drain the State and draw traffic from the northern and southern lines, as it is much nearer to that Empire. And it is further claimed that it will be the shortest route to the best parts of the State of Minnesota, where a road is already in progress to the Saint Paul line, 10 miles.

Thus further interesting circumstances in this contest for the northwestern traffic are at any time likely to occur. W.

Arrest and Escape of a Californian Defaulter.

[From the Memphis Press.]

On the 19th inst., U. S. Deputy Marshal Anderson, of California, arrived here in pursuit of a man named C. F. Linn, who is accused of embezzling the sum of $14,000, under circumstances not yet revealed, and of whose whereabouts was ascertained to be in Les Center, in this State. Mr. Anderson was personally known to the party accused, and Capt. Wallace and Joseph Sawyer, of Mendota, were engaged to track the arrest. They went to Lee Center, under a requisition of Gov. Governor of Illinois, to the Governor of Illinois, found Linn and made his arrest, which created quite an excitement in the village. The Lee Center *Telegraph* of the 20th says:

"Yesterday morning, a large number of returned Californians assembled and threatened vengeance upon Wanless and Sawyer, and intimated their determination to intelligence the Mississippi at large, they gave expression to the sympathy and by responding in front of their houses various banners, bearing the arms of England and Prussia, and other loyal devices; and in help of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the Royal troops passed illuminated their houses.

The marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilda was to take place on Sunday, Jan. 30. It is said that the Empress Eugenie has written a very affectionate letter to the young Princess Clotilda, in which she says:

"You will find in me more than a friend—you will find a mother." These words are said to have deeply affected the Princess. She was also much moved when, on the anniversary of the death of Queen Hortense, Queen Adelaide, the Court having retired to Montpellier, Prince Napoleon had a mass performed in the Chapel Royal of Turin, for the repose of the soul of the Queen, at which he was present with the persons of his suite. After the service, the Prince gave a sum of 800f. to the Chaplain to be distributed to the poor.

Repeal of the Ten per Cent. Interest Law.

Our Columbus letter, which appears this morning, will very much interest the business men of Cincinnati. It will be seen that the Legislature has consummated the folly of repealing the ten per cent. interest law, and thereby restoring the old state of affairs, with the usury penalty. The tendency of this proceeding will be to drive capital, which sought investment here under the supposed security of the ten per cent. law, out of the State.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Vice President Breckenridge has sold his house for about twenty thousand dollars, having abandoned the idea of housekeeping in Washington.

Victoria's Grandchild—The Princess Clotilda.

The safe confinement of the Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, has caused sincere pleasure in England. The courteous street way communicated to her Majesty through the electric telegraph, a message by which reached Windsor Castle from Berlin in six minutes after the occurrence. At 7 o'clock in the morning was apprised of the Princess being taken in labor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was immediately apprised of the event at Frogmore Lodge. Several communications have since been received at the Castle, announcing that the Royal mother and child were favorably progressing. Immediately the welcome intelligence became known to the borough authorities of Windsor and Eton, they gave expression to the sympathy and joy by suspending in front of their houses various banners, bearing the arms of England and Prussia, and other loyal devices; and in help of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the Royal troops passed illuminated their houses.

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A Member of the Legislature goes to a Party Punctually.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is responsible for the following well told *story*:

Punctuality is not one of the weaknesses of the Ohio Legislature, but there is one gentleman here of leading number—who makes a good many speeches, and is a candidate for Congress in his District, who exhibited this quality the other evening in a remarkable degree. He was invited to an evening party—a grand affair—for which a thousand tickets had been sent out.

Mr. ——— is a man of a good deal of world wisdom, and knew that in a great crowd, it was "first come first served," so he determined not to be late. He accordingly "dressed himself" by tardiness, and presented himself at the door of the mansion punctually at six o'clock.

But he had to wait in, he overlooked the bell and gave a furious knock. This, of course, was not heard in the kitchen, but the gentleman of the house, who happened to be in the parlor, went to the door himself. He was met there by the smiling legislator, with a low bow, handed in his card of invitation.

An explanation ensued, of course, and he was invited to return three or four hours later.

It is fortunate for the old Solon that he did not pull the bell, for if the servants had got wind of it, the story would have soon been all over town, but now it's a profound secret, known only to a few friends of the family; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the Legislature, that nobody will be inconsiderate enough to make it public.

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—Vice President Breckenridge has sold his house for about twenty thousand dollars, having abandoned the idea of housekeeping in Washington.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN

LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

BLACKBURN BROS.,

201 and 203 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN BOND through the CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE, our first invoice for the Year, of

FRENCH KIP and CALF SKINS, AND MOROCCOS DYES CHIMPED,

For the Spring Trade,

DIRECT FROM THE PARIS MANUFACTURERS.

Which we have purchased before the Rise, and find the Stock to be very Superior and Prices Low. We will have in Store and coming forward a large assortment of

SOLE LEATHER OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

OAK and HEMLOCK UPPER KIP and CALF,

LININGS, LASTS and FINDINGS.

Which will be sold at the Lowest Market Prices by

BLACKBURN BROS.

At their LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 201 & 203 South Water Street, (east of Wells street bridge,) Chicago, Ill.—The highest market price paid in Cash for Hides. 1y30

LEATHER! LEATHER!—BEST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS just received

DIRECT FROM FRANCE!

—BY—

JAMES KELLY & CO.,

343.....LAKE-ST.....343

Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of

Leather and Findings

To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHING and INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

All of the above will be sold VERY LOW for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO.

Cash 1y30 343

Medicines &c.

Colds,
Coughs,
Asthma,
Catarrh,
Influenza,
Bronchitis,
Hoarseness,
Sore Throat,
Whooping Cough,
Incipient Consumption,

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

CAUTION!! GENUINE

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1857, by John I. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Massachusetts.

☞ COUGHS.—The great and positive cleansers of our throats are Troches and Pulmonary Balsams. Of the former Brown's Bronchial Troches are specially and certainly worthy taken in the early stages of the disease, relieving themselves at once by the Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Lozenges (as they are sometimes called), or the Balsam, which in this process in a more serious a task may be; Boston by wonderful effect.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Cures any irritation in or soreness of the throat.
Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption.
Relieves Sore Throat, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clears and gives power to the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches for five years.)

I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think better of them: the effect is more genuine and permanent; hence the testimony of the "Field Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Pitcher-ism cannot be readily counteracted), which contains all the qualities exhibited by institutions of three centuries.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them, as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself accordingly by its merits.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will hereafter be given no credit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Bishop of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.)

"I have been afflicted with the Bronchitis during the cold winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

☞ For Children laboring under Coughs, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, to account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Actions expectorations, and accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by

PENTON & CO.,

94.....Lake Street.....94

OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.

YOU WILL FIND ALL Patent Medicines AT BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S 124 LAKE STREET.

THE GREAT WESTERN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PATENT

MEDICINE DEPOT.

☞ If you want a remedy for Liver Complaint, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to cure you of Dyspepsia, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Blood Purifier, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Pectoral for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, or Incipient Consumption, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Rheumatism, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Sober Restorer, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want Dupono's, Clark's or Hazard's Powder, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Cosmetics, Candies or Confectionery of every kind, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Powder, Paste or Liquid for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspepsia Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Vermifuges and Dysentery Cordials, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Strengthening Plasters, of all kinds, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Shaving Soaps, Brushes and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Hair Restorative, Dyes and Perfumery go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

Tonics, Stimulants and Alterations, will find at BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For a Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Biliousness, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

Tonics, Stimulants and Alterations, will find at BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st. They are agents for all the best Proprietary Medicines of the day, and sell them at the lowest prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

tetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by E. S. WATKINS & CO., 59 State street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 to 148 Lake street.

tetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

ostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by SARGENT & HALSEY, 180 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by J. R. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.

tetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by BOCKFE, INNIS & CO., 39 Water street.

tetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.

tetter's Stomach Bitters,

Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.

ostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Have, for their Tonic and other Medicinal Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled persons here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively and to prevent deception, we refer purchasers to the various parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.

Hostetter & Smith,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than one child in a year than all other diseases. In all cases of DEAD SHOT or pale countenance, livid spots under the eyes, feverish breath, foul breath, you may be sure your child is troubled with WORMS! Don't delay a moment, but get a bottle of FOR WORM CONFECTIONS. They are a delicious preparation of Sugar that any child will devour. It means no punishment to the child, and only requires them and restores health in all cases. Many of the most eminent physicians of the country, and hosts of children have at last found their only relief from suffering in the use of these Confections. Don't be deceived by worthless worm lozenges, which do not destroy worms, but only expel the dead ones, and leave the living to do their work of destruction. Be sure you get the genuine Vermifuge, and observe that the name of Vermifuge and Comfits are blown in the glass of each box. Prepared only by DR. C. J. LEROY'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, Or, NERVE TONIC, WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND other Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this Tonic. Travellers in unhealthy localities, should not be without a bottle of this valuable remedy. Captain of a Liverpool Packet Line, and many years in the trade to and from all Gulf Ports, says he has not been sick a day in years, and attributes his good health to the use of LEROY'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE. For sale by all Druggists. Principal Depot, 199 Water street, New York.

Purton, Robinson & Smith,
Sole Agents, 93 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WRIGHT AND CONSIDER—AN HONEST QUARTER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVE—

TO THE TRADE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS IRON PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.

54 to 58 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceeds Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and the effects destroys the strength and vigor of the entire system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off acid digestion forever all these troublesome and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. A trial of their power cannot fail to prove that there is no failure in their sedative effects. We cheerfully recommend them to the public, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. feb2-2w&dw

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Cheseldin Gale manufactures at Batchelor's N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dressing Rooms at No. 5 Tremont House, and examine those curious productions or art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adapted to the head. de2 1y

Sawyer's Vitriol Extract of Hops, an infallible remedy for the removal of tan and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Dissentiary, Southwark, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, and their origin in muddy districts of very low and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. A. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 91 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, minerals, or anything but can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the liver and kidneys, which functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other bonies serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease, of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and fever depend; hence the necessity of the "Field Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Pitcherism cannot be readily counteracted), which contains all the qualities exhibited by institutions of three centuries.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them, as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself accordingly by its merits.

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Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of Cobb, Tucker & Stewart, in the city of Chicago, Ill., and in Porter county, Indiana, for the purpose of buying and selling lumber, the affairs of the said firm will be settled by the success or of the said firm as appears in a co-partnership notice of this date.

H. A. TUCKER,
O. TUCKER,
WM. W. STEWART,
JOHN S. STEWART.

February 17th, 1859.

The subscribers, successors to Cobb, Tucker & Stewart, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Tucker, Stewart & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., and Planing, Sawing Re-sawing, Lumber Chicago, Ill., and for the manufacture of Wood Turning, Hard Wood Lumber, &c., at Calumet, Porter county, Indiana.

All the affairs of the late firm of Cobb, Tucker & Stewart will be settled by the undersigned, who will carry on and attend to settle the same, and to use the firm name thereof.

O. TUCKER,
W. W. STEWART,
J. T. STEWART.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Co., as engineers, millwrights and agents, will continue as a co-partnership under the name of Williams & Co., at the old stand at 75 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. K. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co.
R. P. PARKER,
L. G. SOUTHTON,
Late Parker & Southton.

NOTICE.—WE TAKE PLEASURE IN recommending the new firm of Sawyer, Parker & Co., as engineers fully skilled in the use and confidence of the engineer community, and we trust the way friendly of the late firm of Sawyer, Mellen & Co., and others entitled their business transacted in a prompt and efficient manner will follow their patronage with the new house.

THOS. BETTS.
WM. H. MELLEN.
JOHN O'MALLEN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERship heretofore existing between G. C. Sutherland and Henry Gould, under the firm of Sutherland & Gould in the livery Sale Stable and Riding Gallery business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm of Sutherland & Gould are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims are desired to make such settlement.

G. C. SUTHERLAND.
H. GOULD.

Chicago, February 16th, 1859.

☞ The Livery and Sale Stable and Riding Gallery business will be hereafter at the old stand on the corner of State and Adams street by the undersigned.
feb17-2w G. C. SUTHERLAND.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership under the firm name of Hugh Ritchie & Co., as manufacturers of Sour and Sweet Mash Whiskey, at the old stand of Ritchie & Co., extending the business Ritchie carried on for many years.

HUGH RITCHIE,
THOS. FARRELL.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1859.

☞ Hugh Ritchie begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the support he has received during the last nine years, and solicits a continuance of the same for the new firm a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to himself heretofore. feb2-eod3t 2w

Wood & Coal.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!!
FOR SALE:
THE WELL KNOWN
LA SALLE COAL,
—MINED BY—
Messrs. Law & Strother, of this City,
At $3.60 Per Ton.
—ALSO—
200 CORDS SOFT WOOD,
At $2.00 Per Cord.
By K. DICKINSON,
feb15-2w&3t 82 East Red Mad son Street Bridge.

SHEFFIELD COAL.—
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE MARKET,
Free from Sulphur and Slate, carefully prepared before delivery, chopped fine or screened, our Coal is protected from the effects of inclement weather, and is always delivered cool and in condition at

$4.00 IN YARD; $4.50 DELIVERED,

to any part of the city. Orders promptly attended to. Coal also for sale at the other Illinois Coal. For sale in small or large quantities, at the Depot, foot of Michigan street, by H. Y. S. BROOKS & Co.,
feb2-2w Clark-st., near Taylor.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING AT CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK-STS.

Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill.

$4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered,

Kept always. Machinists and others can contract for large quantities at low rates. Orders left at above Corner will receive prompt attention.

feb2-2w&3t J. SNOW.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

Family Sewing Machines,
Combining the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.

Also, Machines for MANUFACTURING BOOTS AND SHOES, and GARMENTS of every Description, constantly on hand.

Western Office 140 Lake Street.
feb 20-3m A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

Raymond's Double Thread Sewing Machine.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING RECENTLY removed to the city and taken the Agency of the above Machine for the Western states, are now opening anew the old office,

106 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

where they are prepared to supply Agents and Families with Raymond's Sewing Machines on the most liberal terms. Having for the last three months very thoroughly canvassed the Sewing Machine market, we can say that out of the numerous kinds now before the public we believe that the Raymond Machine is decidedly the best low priced one in use, and is hard to be excelled for the higher priced.

They will rerain and put in first-rate running order any of the Raymond Machines for other sold by A. Hubbard or O Kelsey if brought to their office.

☞ Wanted, Agents for all the principal towns in the West. RUSSELL & HOLBROOK,
Office 106 Lake street, Chicago, (up stairs). Post Office Box 1985. feb2-2m

$30.00
Premiums and Diplomas.

THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA was awarded to the

Boudoir Sewing Machine,

(RANSOM PATENT.)

At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 9th, 1858; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Thus another link has been added to its chain of Premiums, which it will have to add for all time to come. Send for a circular.

Office and Salesroom, 75 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Liberal terms to responsible parties. Address, (post paid)

RANSOM & BOUDOIR,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S
Great Job Printing Establishment

Is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skilled Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK JOB LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING in the BEST MANNER at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
Visiting Cards,	Programmes,
Ball Tickets,	Pamphlets,
Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

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WM. BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED SEWELL.

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By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
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The Prize Poem on Burns.

BY IRA CRAIG.

The following is the poem which took the prize of fifty sovereigns, offered in Great Britain for the best poem on Burns, to be read at the Centennial Celebration of his Birthday in the Crystal Palace. Ian Craig is supposed to be an unnamed genius.

We hail this morn
A nursery's noblest birth;
A Poet is born, Bloom,
Who wo e'er Pan's immortal dower
Like some young bough.
Thou all her Kings!

As large as high on
Up in some earthly eminence—
And to the z. ne brighter t ance
Thou hast the lofty air they f ign
Devised with distance and the sea!
When to our view it seems to be
So through the Poet's far reaching sight,
Only the world's deep thrilling heart.

A gentle boy—
With moods of sadness and of mirth,
Quaint wayward and sudden joy—
Grew up inside the peasant's hearth,
His father's toil his own;
But half his mother's cares
From his bright sparkling eyes,
Two swift to sympathize,
Hid in her heart one hoard.

At early morn
His father on a lim to the field:
To cut the stiff corn, clasp his foot.
Child rain and harvest heat,
Up to the sky our larks are natives,
To the field here a peasant's lot doth yield:
To wind and rain be bold.

The God-made King
Of every living thing
(For Nature's poet was he could hold them all)
The comm n creatures his by hearth and stall—
Knew it and owned it his hand;
And the wee mouse that lifted up its head
Could see his heart have read,
When fate all human troubles had inclined and sheltered.

The Nature's friend—
What knew her noblest guest
And wisest seer and priest
No matter by name.
Her chambers of the east
Her organ with its many stops,
And p ur'd her sure j g-winds
To fill the lofty notes
For him her ancient roll'd,
From the reverse world ancient to winter plains
Down to the slenderest note
Of a love-sick maiden from an island's forest.

But when beating
The array for battle, and the trumpet blown,
A king rose from his throne—a king and she died,
And with its mortal foe—
Each human soul was a clone,
Each hand clenched and set of sinn—
Before him wrapp'd him in her purple state
And wooed him with the smile of fate.
That lonesome, to round him flew.

Through he may tried,
Hard proof of soul and limb and blood
Forsaken—to the field;
His right hand strong and stiff;
His own of laws he loves spoil'd;
He is a King for sure,
Has he his stool about?
Has he his throne and jewel in armor proof
Against temptation's darts?
So proves he his royal self—so to the world calls wise,
With vain, presumptuous hearts,
Triumphant exhibits.

Of martyr woe
A sacred shadow on his memory rests;
Years have not yet enough gone by
Indifference—for'at yet stirs up tender breasts,
To think of him and his sad fate
With sympathetic tears—for he was human low,
Thus wise and soaring—pitch fool'd, ca tiv'd—
Thus, thus had been cruelly tried.

It might not be!
That heart o harmony
That lyre of love to rest;
Its silver chords which any hand could wound,
By no hand unswept
Save by the Master of the instrument,
It every string was new.
And from primitive touch his heavenly gift withdrew.

Regretful love
His country for would prove,
By grateful hearers lavish'd on his grave;
Would fain—for he was human low—
That he so likest of her sands can claim,
Her own dear child,
To her in his bosom gift of song and fame.

The land he trod
Hath ever been the place of pilgrimage;
Where dearer are the daisies of the sod
Than where they grow?
The hearty hawthorn, wreath'd
About the hedges which he has sung
What some seem point he breathed:
The air to whose sweet he loved; the songs he sung:—
Ah, all are dear!

Th' arch blue eyes—
Arch but on love's dismiss—
Of Scotland's bonniest lasses, when at his strain
Her hardy sons, sent forth across the main
To every land of earth, hath warm'd the virgin sulks
Lighten with it their toils;
And sing as he would have the tongue
In which such songs are sung.

For doth not Song
Of Love and Beauty belong?
Is it less strain wherever tears can fall,
Wherever joy can glow,
Or mirth and sadness mingle as they flow,
A heart to all?

The United States Express Company.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The expansive sentiment of the United States, furnishing, as it does, facilities of incalculable advantage to the people of every State in the Union, has grown to be so much of an every day affair, that few persons give to it sufficient attention to learn the surprising extent to which this mode of transportation is resorted to, and over what a geographical range the lines of express run. Railroad companies everywhere, but express lines are a "leetle ahead."

The early history of the express enterprise, like that of many of the successful undertakings of the American people, is to be found in unpretending beginnings entered upon by individuals, without capital combination, each projector of the business soliciting patronage from friends, but rarely sufficient to balance expenditure and indemnity for occasional losses. The business extended slowly, but gradually indicated for itself the place of a self necessity, yet always demanding perseverance, toil by day and by night, as the condition of its growth, new miles being added month by month, new villages and cities being reached and reported in each month's return, until now express messengers are among the most familiar personages on every thoroughfare in the land.

As railroads were constructed in the East heading toward the Pacific, the express business became the attendant of railroad traffic, speeding westward, and now claims for its field the remotest point of the territory of the United States where civilized Americans are found.

It was the rapid extension of express lines throughout the West, and particularly throughout Missouri, that lead us into some inquiry into the history of the United States Express company, which has appropriated our own State as exclusively its own, there being no Express lines within the State of Missouri save those diluted by the company named.

The existence of this company dates back only to May, 1854. During that year its lines extended to Chicago in the Northwest, and to Cincinnati on the border of the South, with a few short lines as tributaries to the main routes. But in the second year the company commenced stretching out its arms, under a well organized management, displaying great executive efficiency, inviting and challenging honorable competion with older lines, steadily pressing onward to the Mississippi, until St. Louis was reached via Chicago, and the only Railroad Express route from the East to the far West. The lines of this company, while aiming at St. Louis that year, embraced also Rock Island, and added to the range of its lines a large proportion of the State of Illinois, accessible either by railroads or by navigable rivers, establishing agencies in all the principal cities and towns, and becoming part of the "institutions" of the West. The number of miles run by this company in the year 1854 and 1555 was scarcely more than fifteen hundred. The progress of the enterprise was rapid in the year 1855, the number of miles increased being over three thousand, with a regular Express business established at every city and town on the line of its 3,000 miles of distance. In the year 1857, this company had extended its line a stone's throw to the west of the Mississippi river, pushed on across the State of Iowa, more than three hundred miles of the distance being in postcoaches and in four-horse covered wagons, reaching Des Moines, and thence to Council Bluffs, where it made the line more perfect, by crossing the "Big Muddy" to Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska, making a distance in nearly a direct line from the seaboard of sixteen hundred miles, a daily Express bringing fruit for one organization.

Near the close of the same year (1857) the United States Express Company commenced its services more extensively in Missouri. The gradual extension of our lines of railroads, and the rapidly developing business of the State required Express facilities, and the Company placed their messengers on the North Missouri road, then to St. Charles only, extending their business as Major Walker extended his road, until it has now reached the intersection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, on which the United States Express messengers are rendering daily service westward from the Mississippi, with a reasonable certainty of reaching St. Joseph during the approaching spring—a distance of two hundred and seven miles from river to river.

In September, 1857, the Company sent a well-organized force over the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, thence by steamers to Council Bluffs, establishing agencies at all the principal hastings on the river in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. From this main line the Company diverged at Kansas City, branching off into the interior of Kansas, passing through Westport, the city of Lawrence, Tecumseh, to that somewhat noted city of Topeka, where, for this winter only, the line terminates. During the present year, it is understood that the Company will have regular express service to Pike's Peak, the new El Dorado in Western Kansas, with a view to an early extension of the express to Salt Lake City.

So rapidly has the company extended its daily express service, that by the month of May of the present year—not including the gold express from Pike's Peak—the company will have perfected, every twenty-four hours, an express service extending, if the distance traveled was in a continuous line, over thirteen thousand miles. The company have about four hundred offices, and employ some fifteen hundred men, with horses and wagons innumerable.

It is difficult to estimate the value of this addition to the transportation, telegraph and mail arrangements of the day, to the merchant, banker and business men generally. Without it the most serious inconvenience and disadvantage would be experienced invariably. A lady's fan, a case of goods, a bale of coin, or package of bank notes, can be forwarded by this company to almost every point in the United States, California and Oregon included, as well as to Europe and Havana.

We learn that the president of the company, D. N. Barney, Esq., is also president and agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s California Express, a company to its credit be it said, which was the sole express company doing business with the Pacific coast that maintained itself during the financial storm of 1855 which passed over California. The direct connection of the United States Express Company with this Pacific Express, gives to it unequaled facilities for doing business with the Pacific coast.

Our own experience of the promptness and dispatch displayed by this line warrants the statement that it is rather surpasses in these particulars. The telegraph may excel it in swiftness, but that only. The ordinary running time to and from New York, Philadelphia and Boston is about fifty-six hours for money, valuables and newspapers. The latter, for weeks and months, we have had by this express ahead of mails, often in advance of all other lines, and never behind any, while this company was acting as carrier of newspapers for the press.

Charles W. Ford, Esq., is the general agent of this enterprising company in St. Louis, and manages its interests here in a manner entirely honorable to himself, commanding from the business community. To great energy he unites a spirit of courtesy and accommodation which have conciliated to him personally the good will of all transacting business with the company he represents.

We should fail to do justice to one who has contributed very largely to the success and high reputation of this Express company if we omitted mention of Henry Kip, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y. It would not be deemed an invidious remark if we were to say that Mr. Kip stands without a superior in all the elements of an Express manager in the United States. He is the soul of the United States Express company, its chief animating spirit, physically and intellectually active, quick and comprehensive in planning, careful and efficient in execution, enterprising in his views, and a very fit man every way to direct the service of a company, which has a well deserved reputation for promptness, dispatch, safety, enlarged operation and general reliability.

H. D. Colvin, Esq., is the general agent for this company in Chicago, and no man can stand higher in such capacity with the business public than he. The company delivers packages from New York in Chicago in thirty-eight hours from the time of starting. It sends two messengers over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad daily, who receive and deliver packages at all intermediate points; also two messengers over the Chicago and Rock Island and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroads to Iowa City, thence by stage to Des Moines and to Omaha City, Nebraska, touching at all intermediate points. Joseph Shepard is the Assistant Superintendent for this company through the State of Iowa and Nebraska Territory. His promptness in the transaction of business and his uniform courtesy have gained for him a high reputation both with the company he represents and the public who patronize it.

Sublime Coolness.

Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble, once Butler, now resident, we believe in Lennox, Massachusetts, and probably considering herself Duchess of Lenox, being somewhat desirous of adding to her Grace's fortune, before her "retirement from public life," has, as is well known, been indulging us New Yorkers with a somewhat prolonged series of readings from the dramatic works of William Shakespeare. These readings have been largely attended by her Grace's vassals—mostly from the fashionable ranks of society—at a dollar a head. It has been considered "the thing," and quite upper crustian, nobbish, to be seen at these extraordinary displays of elocution; so all the snobs, male and female, have been present in undiminished numbers, night after night. Her Grace has as usual, turned up her aristocratic nose at the increase offered at her shrine—a good many puffs of which came from the "swamp," and other unsavory localities —but has despised the tributary dollars. An instance of high-bred scorn was exhibited by her Grace on a recent occasion. A few evenings since, after the audience was assembled nearly in obedience to the commands of her Grace, the Duchess of Lenox happened to observe a window in the hall slightly let down—probably by some audacious person, to qualify the suffocating atmosphere of the crowded hall. Casting abroad a look of tragic indignation, with a gesture of supreme dignity her grace, contemning the ordinary language of polite solicitations, loudly exclaimed, "Will one of you shut that window there!" As not one of her awe-struck vassals stirred to obey the stern behest, her Grace after waiting for a moment in silent wrath, repeated the orders in a still more peremptory tone—"I believe I talk plain English; will one of you shut that window there?"—and then—will the reader believe it—an individual in pantaloons meekly rose and closed the window.

Now, any other public exhibitor of himself or herself, for hire, would probably have said. "Will some gentleman be so kind as to close that window?" But that is not her Grace's style of address; nor would it have comported with that sublime coolness which distinguishes the Duchess.—*Constellation.*

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Persons living at a distance can have their eyes tested by addressing a letter to me, stating their age, and which eye is defective, and enclosing a remittance, and glasses will be sent by return mail or express, safely and quickly, by carefully packing them in cotton. Be sure your age, state of health and occupation. Dr. Allen, Oculist and Aurist, 27 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Artificial Eyes inserted. Diseases of the eye, ear, catarrh and throat successfully treated.

Persons residing in the city can have their eyes tested free of charge, and Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

Persons wishing to purchase Spectacles, Artificial Eyes, &c., can be assured they will receive the best attention, and the most reasonable terms, at the Russia Book Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacle Depot, 27 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Persons residing in the country, by sending their address, can be supplied quickly, by sending correct and full directions how to order, by return mail

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Slidell took objection to Mr. Pugh's amendment, which was on Saturday added to the Diplomatic appropriation, and showed that its effect would be to prevent the President from sending any envoy on special business which he might deem necessary in the case of Mexico and elsewhere.

Mr. Gwin moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, as he considered the practice of moving to reconsider the appropriation bill would be productive of serious embarrassments to the legitimate course of business.

The Vice President explained that Mr. Gwin's motion was in order, but its effect would be usually to lay the motion on the table, liable to be called up at any time during the session, and would, therefore, virtually suspend the operation of the bill.

Mr. Gwin withdrew his motion.

Mr. Simmons again went at length into the question of exchange.

The Vice President and Mr. Green presented memorials from the citizens of St. Louis, praying for an assay office there. Referred.

Mr. Hunter wished the motion of Mr. Simmons, to reconsider the vote by which the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill passed, considered at once, so that the bill might be finally passed.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. Simmons again went at length into the question of exchange.

Mr. Trumbull followed on the same side, and was succeeded by Mr. Toombs on the opposite side.

Mr. Simmons' amendment, limiting the rate of exchange, was stricken out and the bill passed, 35 to 13.

The House Army Appropriation bill was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Cuba proposition was then taken up, when Mr. Mason offered an amendment by way of resolution to the effect that Congress concedes the propriety and ultimate necessity of acquiring Cuba; that without committing itself to future measures, Congress at present declares itself to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the Island, whenever Spain is ready to transfer it for a fair equivalent, and that this country can never remain neutral under any policy which would sever Cuba from Spain in favor of any foreign power.

Mr. Colamer spoke against the Cuba proposition. He denied that an expansion of territory was a necessity of national growth, and contended that in our own case the acquisition of additional soil by conquest or otherwise was at variance with the whole framework of our government, and especially so, if such additional soil does not border on our own, and would require an army to defend it.

The House refused to strike out $110,000 from the Arsenal Appropriation, and then passed the bill.

Mr. Millson made an ineffectual attempt to report the bill repealing the Fishing Bounties.

A Speaker's warrant was granted for the arrest of Harry Gilmore, before the Printing Investigating Committee, who left the city.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Phillips to introduce his bill providing for the publication of the contents of the Ms., and then went into Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., offered an amendment, which was adopted, giving the contract for printing the Post Office blanks to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Olin, of New York, offered an amendment, which was adopted, giving the contract for wrapping paper be given to the lowest bidder.

Without coming to a conclusion, the Committee arose.

[Reuss till 7 o'clock, for general debate.]

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Abbott condemned the extravagance of the Administration, and the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Lovejoy opposed the acquisition of Cuba. He spoke of the despotism of Slavery in the South, and declared that Congress if free discussion were permitted there, in twelve months there would be more Republican votes than Democratic votes in the Northern States.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—About twelve Democrats from Pennsylvania, voted with the majority on Mr. Phillips unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce his loan and tariff bill.

The negative vote was composed of Democrats in company with four Republicans and two Americans.

Rumors have been circulated and believed that the President would transmit to Congress a message in case of non-action on the tariff question, reminding them that an extra session would be necessary, but there is no truth in the reports.

General Reuan of Cuban notoriety has returned to Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says the Committee on Ways and Means have changed their position and decline to report the Morrill bill, but agree to report a bill for the better keeping Treasury notes without the proposed modification of the tariff. The vote stood—for Morrill's bill 9; for Phillips' 8.

It will be seen in the Congressional proceedings that the House refused to suspend the rules to enable Phillips to introduce his bill. The vote stood 125 yeas to 91 nays—not two-thirds.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—HOUSE.—The House proceeded to take action on the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, pending which the session closed.

The appropriation for the erection of barracks, hire of teamsters, etc., were reduced to the extent of $400,000, and that between four and five thousand animals are to be disposed with, the transportation of the army, etc., $600,000; $183,000 for other items including $100,000 work upon the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories, stricken out, making the total reduction $1,473,000, thus cutting down the appropriations for the army to $14,000,000.

The House refused to strike out $118,000 for the arsenals. The army bill passed by 116 against 92.

A Steamer Ashore with $208,000.

The Black Warrior, from Havana, 15th instant, went ashore on Rockway bar, while in charge of a pilot, Sunday morning. Her passengers and mails were brought to this city last evening by a pilot boat. The steamer remains tight, and has on board $208,000 in specie and a valuable cargo. Three tugs have gone to her assistance.

There is no news of interest from the city of Havana.

LATER.—The Black Warrior, ashore at Rockaway, has five feet of water round her at low tide and as yet remains tight. She has but little freight. Underwriters' agents have gone to her, and will probably discharge her specie on the beach. The wind is strong from the N. E., which is favorable for her getting off.

Bank Statement.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The following is the New York bank statement for the week ending Feb. 21st:

	Increase	Decrease
Loans		$1,135,000
Increase in Specie		275,000
Increase in Circulation	100,000	
Decrease in Net Deposits		310,461
Total Specie		20,344,965

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, a well known clergyman, died at his residence in South Boston, aged about 70 years.

Captain Phillips, of the bark Goldfinch, has arrived at this port from the coast of Africa. She reported the sloop of war Dale to have sailed from Loanga on the 26th November, to cruise off the coast.

The fire inquest on the burning of Russell's mastmount bakery, after a lengthy investigation, find that the fire was kindled by an incendiary well acquainted with the premises, but the evidence fails to fasten the guilt on any party.

Court House Burnt.

MADISON, INDIANA, Feb. 21.—The Court House in this city was partially destroyed by fire about midnight of the 20th, damage estimated at $20,000. Records and papers all saved. This Court House was the first in Indiana. The building was recently erected at cost of $40,000. Workmen have already commenced clearing away the ruins preparatory to rebuilding it.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, 20th.—The New Mexico mail, with dates to the 31st ult., reached Independence this evening. The Lower House of the Legislature has passed a stringent bill for the protection of slave property.

The Santa Fe Gazette severely censures the manner of conducting the treaty with the Navajoes, and the stipulations thereof.

Fires and Martins.

We learn by a private dispatch from Washington that D. E. Martin, who went there to secure the United States Marshal for this district out of office, in revenge (Pres says) for being discharged the post of book-keeper, is probably under arrest for purloining papers from the Marshal's office here. The dispatch says a warrant for his arrest had been issued, and if Martin has not made his escape, he will very probably be escorted back to Chicago by a government officer.—*Evening Journal.*

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Commission Merchants.

214 & 220 South Water Street.

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Also, the Wells, and Service Pipe for all other Purposes at the shortest notice. Address P. O. Box 1,000.

P. C. SHIELDS.

COMMERCIAL.

[☞ To-day (224) there will be no meeting of the Board of Trade, and of course, there will be no market reports in Wednesday's paper.]

Weekly Review of Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1859.

MONEY, &c.—The money market during the past week has been quiet. Eastern Exchange is steady at 1¼ per cent. prem. Discounts 10 per cent. Very little first class paper offering.

COMMERCIAL.—The movements of the principal staples of the market during the past week and since the 1st of January, compared with last year, were as follows:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Feb. 19.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time in 1858.
Flour, bbls	7,200	7,200	43,000	25,800
Wheat, bu	41,000	46,000	192,000	93,000
Corn, bu	4,000	4,500	42,000	17,000
Oats, bu	3,500	3,500	45,000	97,792
Barley, bu	1,000	1,000	12,000	5,000
Rye, bu	1,000	1,000	10,000	6,000
Grass Seed, lbs	2,000	2,000	20,000	5,000
Provisions, lbs	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,572,704
Lard, lbs	31,000	31,000	604,000	
Wool, lbs				
Hides, No				
Lard, bbls				
Tallow, bbls	1,000	1,000	5,000	
Provisions, No	1,000	1,000	5,000	
Provisions, No 2	1,000	1,000	5,000	
Cattle, No	1,000	900	1,977	1,104
Hogs, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	2,000	

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO TO THE EAST.

	Week ending Feb. 19.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time in 1858.
Flour, bbls	1,400	3,000	8,000	20,000
Wheat, bu	3,000	3,000	8,000	20,000
Corn, bu	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
Oats, bu		500	500	
Barley, bu	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000
Rye, bu	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Lard, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Provisions, lbs	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tallow, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Live Hogs, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Oat Meal, lbs	19,100	72,700		

The following table shows the receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week, compared with the same week in 1858, and the sources of supply:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO, WEEK ENDING FEB. 19, 1859.

	Flour, bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
G.R.C. & M.R.R.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
Rock Island R.R.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
C. & R.I.R.R.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
C. & P.R.R.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
C. & A.R.R.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
Illinois River	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
Total	7,000	84,000	33,000	8,000	5,000	24,000
Corresponding week last year	7,000	84,000	33,000	8,000	5,000	24,000
O.T.C.R.R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPPED BY M. C. R. R.

Rankin & Gallagher	42	Cattle
Wright	10	"
Drummond & Co.	39	"
Thompson	20	"
Hunt & Van Dyck	27	"
F Rankin	31	"
	219	"
Van Brunt & W.	495	Hogs.
Orrain & Co.	740	"
	1,235	"

The following table shows the Grain and Flour in store on Saturday last, compared with the amount in store the corresponding date last year:

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

	Feb 19, 1859.	Feb. 20, 1858.
Flour, bbls	20,000	25,000
Wheat, Spring, bu	214,465	1,062,736
" Winter, bu	37,000	2,000
" White, bu	2,000	1,000
Corn, bu	61,313	1,000
Oats, bu	102,517	26,000
Rye, bu	2,000	2,000
Barley, bu	64,007	41,000

Weekly Review of Chicago Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

FREIGHTS.—The present rates are as above:—PROVISIONS—To New York, 60c per 100 lbs; to Boston, by Michigan Southern and Michigan Central R. Roads, 75c; to Boston, by Grand Trunk Railway, to Portland, and thence by water, 70c; to Boston, by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence by water, 65c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 50c. DRESSED HOGS—To New York, $1.40; to Boston, $1.40; to Boston, by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 90c. DRESSED HOGS—To New York, $1.40; to Boston, $1.40; to Boston, by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.25; to Baltimore and Philadelphia, $1.25. FLOUR—To New York, $1.30; to Boston, via Albany, $1.40; to Boston, by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.25; to Boston by rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, $1.20; to Albany, $1.01; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.05; to Montreal, 90c; to Toronto and Hamilton, 65c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 7,934 bbls, against 7,200 bbls in the preceding week. The shipments by eastern railways were 1,705 bbls, against 3,697 bbls the week previous. The market during the past week has been very firm but prices have not varied materially, and are fairly to outside Spring Extras, at an advance of 10@15c per bbl. Choice Winter and Spring brands have been held above the market, and the transactions in these have been very limited, sales of the week have been as follows:—On the 16th, 450 bbls, at $5 25@5 62½; for good to choice Spring Extra, and $6 75 for Red Winter. On the 9th, 500 bbls at $4.10@4 25 for low grade to fair Spring Extra; and $4 50 for Red Winter. On the 10th—300 bbls at $4 25 for fair grade Spring Extras, and $6 75 for Superfine Winter. To-day the market was rather easier, Sales were: 90 bbls "Peoria" White Spring at $4 75; 100 bbls "Rail Road Mills" do, at $4 12½; 100 bbls "Western Mills" Spring Extra at $5 00; 125 bbls Rostor Superfine at $4 50; 50 bbls Winter do at $4 75.

WHEAT.—Receipts last week, 64,384 bu against 51,393 bu the preceding week, and 156,684 bu the corresponding week in 1858. The shipments by eastern railroads were 3,286 bu against 4,937 the preceding week. The market during the first part of the week was very dull and heavy. On Thursday last it declined, since which it has been dull and drooping—owing principally to heavier receipts. The transactions of the week have been as follows:—On the 14th, 500 bu were sold at 82 27@81 28 for No 1 Red; No 2 Red at 81 14@1 15; Standard Spring 90c; No 2 Spring 85c@86c; Rejected Spring 75-@77c. On the 17th—2,000 bu at the following rates: No. 1 Red at $1.26@1 28; No. 2 Red $1 14; Standard Spring 87@89c; No 2 Spring 82@86c; Rejected 76@78c. On the 18th—1,000 bu at 85c for No 2 Spring. On the 19th—2,000 bu at the following rates: No. 1 Red at $1.26@1 28; No. 2 Red $1 14; Standard Spring 87@89c; No 2 Spring 82@86c; Rejected 76@78c. On the 19th—12,000 bu changed hands: No. 1 Red $1.26@1.26½; No. 2 Red $1.10@1.11; Standard Spring 87@89c; No 2 Spring, 82@86; Rejected 76c. To-day—The market opened dull, and Saturday's quotations, and in some instances a decline was experienced; but before the close the market improved and prices were firmer. Sales were made No 1 at at $1 25 in store, 7,000 bu do at $1 24 in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1 10 in store, 300 bu Rejected Red at 90c in store; 200 bu do at 90 c@91c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring at 85c for No. 1; 1,000 bu do at 84c for No. 2; 2,000 bu do at 84c in store; 1,000 bu do at 84c@85c in store; 500 bu do at 84c on track; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 84c in store; 2,000 bu do at 85c in store—closing firm.

CORN.—Receipts last week, 32,196 bu against 22,210 bu the preceding week, and 15,326 bus the corresponding week in 1858. The shipments by Eastern railways during the week were 11,181 bushels against 13,793 bu the preceding week. The market during the last week has advanced 2@3c, under a good demand by distillers and shippers, and some speculative inquiry—the warehousemen during the past week having been taking No. 1 Corn in store.

TO-DAY—The sales were: 200 bu No. 1 at 40c per 56 lbs in store; 1200 bu shelled at 35c per 60 lbs on track; 1,000 bu do at 36c on track; 700 bu do at 35½c on track; 500 bu Rejected at 35c per 70 lbs on track.

OATS.—Receipts last week, 9,905 bu against 6,840 bus the preceding week, and 10,000 the corresponding week in 1858. The market during the week has been very dull, and prices have been firm, with an advance of 1@2c on prime qualities.

TO-DAY—The sales were: 300 bu common new over at 30c on track; 700 bu choice do at 36c delivered.

RYE—Receipts during the past week, 2,900 bushels, against 861 bushels the preceding week. The market during the past week has been more active; but owing to larger receipts prices have been a shade lower. Sales to-day were:—300 bushels prime at 80c per 60 lbs delivered.

BARLEY.—Receipts last week, 10,761 bushels, against 6 663 bushels the week preceding, and 5,780 bu the corresponding week in 1858. The market for Prime Barley has been firm and active; but inferior qualities, and nearly all that has been in store during the winter have been dull. Sales TO-DAY were:—90 bu good State at 55c on track; 150 bu do at 70c delivered; 150 bush inferior at 50c on track.

CORN MEAL—Firm and in good demand at $2.50@2.75 for Unbolted, and $2.50@3 for Bolted.

RYE FLOUR—$4.50@5.00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Common, $2@2.25. Dixon Mills $2.75.

ALCOHOL—Market steady at 25@26 ₱ gal.

BROOM CORN—Very scarce and nominal at $100@140 ₱ ton.

BRANS—Market not at buoyant. Sales during the week have been made at $7.50 for extra Navy Beans; but the bulk of the sales of choice white have been at $1.35@1.38. TO-DAY 150 bu choice white sold at $1.35

BUTTER—Receipts last week, 19,381 lbs against 16,215 lbs.

RECEIPTS AT MILWAUKEE.

	Last week.	Since Jan.
Flour, bbls	6,400	19,200
Wheat, bus	47,412	174,262
Corn, "	1,000	1,000
Oats, "	16,122	72,567
Barley, "	1,757	10,253
Rye, "	2,000	2,000

RECEIPTS AT DETROIT LAST WEEK.

Flour, bbls	6,400	Barley, bu 1,279
Wheat, bus	47,412	Hogs, No 14,671
Corn, bu	11,000	Hogs, av lbs 240
Oats, bu	16,122	Hogs, No 1,841
Rye, bu	1,757	

COFFEE—Active and very firm at the following quotations:—Rio, 10½@10½c; Maracaibo, 12½@13c; Laguayra, 13½@13c; O. G. Java, 17@17½c; Mocha, 18c.

COOPERAGE.—Very dull. Pork Barrels, dull and nominal at 80@85c; Flour barrels, 180@185.

COAL.—The receipts of Illinois Coal by the railways during the past week were:—460 tons, against 260 tons the previous week. Prices are unchanged. The following are the quotations:—Illinois, $6@6.50 ₱ ton; Cumberland, $8.50 ₱ ton; Shippers, $6.50 Briar Hill, $8.50, and Mineral Point $7. Scranton's $8. ANTHRACITE—Lackawanna, on the $8.50 Lehigh, on the $9.00.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 12½c; Hard Rope, 12½c; Jute, 8@10c.

CANDLES—Tallow, 12@13½c; Stearine, 19c; Star, 25c.

CHEESE—New York, 12c ₱ lb. No Western Reserve or State in market.

EGGS—Receipts during the week heavier, and market declined 2@3c—closing at 15@15c for Fresh.

FRUIT—Green—Apples, common, $4.50@5.50 ₱ bbl; Oranges, $3.50 ₱ box; Lemons, $4@4.50 ₱ box; Cranberries, $4@5.50 ₱ bbl. Dried—Market active and buoyant. Apples, 10½@11½c; Pared Peaches, 18½@20c; Unpared do, 12@13c; Black berries, 17½@18c; Raspberries, 30; Plums, 16. PRUNES—Market steady; Do. Layer, $3@3.50 ₱ box

FISH—Market very firm, but quotations the same as last week. Whitefish, No. 1, 5 bbls, $6; Do. No. 2, $5.75; Trout, No. 1, $5.75; Do. No. 2, $5 37½; Mackerel, Boston, No. 1, bbls, $18; Do. No. 2, $15; Do. No. 3, $12½; Do. No. 1, kit $2.50; Do. No. 2, $2; Do. No. 3, $1 87½; Codfish, Grand Bank, $5.25; St. George, $4.50. Herring, Scaltzer, $5 ₱ bbl; No. 1, 20@30c ₱ box. Scale Herring, Scaltzer, $3 ₱ box.

FURS AND SKINS—The shipments of Pelts and skins during the past week Amount to 21,625 lbs, against 19,984 lbs the week previous. The closing quotations are as follows:—Muskrat, per dozen, 20@30c; Coon Skins, do, 40@ 50c; Wolf, scalps, 50@75c; Wild Cat, 50c; House Cat, 10c; Skunk, 50c; Gray Fox, 25@50c; Red Fox, 61.50; Bear, 62@4; Deer Skins, 25@30c; Marten, $1.75@2.25; Otter, 62@4; Beaver, $3@4; Fisher, $1.50@2; Deer Skins 16@18c per lb; Otter, 62@4.

GLASS—The following are the wholesale quotations:

Size	Price	Size	Price
7x9 glass cut. by box	$5.50	10x12 glass cut. by box	$5.25
8x10 "	5.50	10x14 "	5.25
8x12 "	5.50	10x15 "	5.25
8x14 "	5.50	10x16 "	5.25
8x15 "	5.50	10x18 "	5.25
8x16 "	5.50	10x20 "	5.25
8x18 "	5.50	10x22 "	5.25
8x20 "	5.50	10x24 "	5.25
8x22 "	5.50	10x26 "	5.25
8x24 "	5.50	10x28 "	5.25
8x26 "	5.50	10x30 "	5.25
8x28 "	5.50	10x32 "	5.25
8x30 "	5.50	10x34 "	5.25
8x32 "	5.50	10x36 "	5.25
8x34 "	5.50	10x38 "	5.25
8x36 "	5.50	10x40 "	5.25

GUNPOWDER—Rifle Powder, in kegs, @6@6.50; Blasting, do do, @5@5.50; cases of 1 ₱ Casks, @6@6.50; do, half do, @6@6.50.

HIGHWINES—Receipts during the past week, 677 bbls, against 497 bbls the preceding week. The shipments were 22 bbls. The market during the week has been firm but inactive at 24@25c, closing with sales of 50 bbls at 24½c. Receipts to-day, 100 bbls. Market firm at 24½c.

HOPS—Receipts last week, 1,000 lbs against 1,000 lbs the preceding week, and 2,000 lbs the corresponding week in 1858. The shipments were 200 lbs, against 1,000 lbs the preceding week. The market during the past week has been firm, with a 2@3c advance on extra Dry Pint—closing as follows:—Grant City, 6½@8c; Green Country, 7½@8c; Green Mixed, 5½@6c; Dry Flat, 10@17c. Pacific—Dry, $1.10@1.30; Country, 8@11.25.

HOGS—Firm at 3@3½c.

HOGS.—Receipts, live and dressed, 14,856, against 5,831 the week previous. The shipments were 2,118 against 1,971 the week previous. The market for Dressed Hogs during the past week has been dull, and a decline of 10c has been experienced. Sales To-Day were:

4 lots, averaging 260 lbs		$4.50
11 " " 176 lbs		4.50
1 " " 210 lbs		4.50
4 " " 200 lbs		4.75

LEATHER.—Trading upward. The closing quotations are: Oak Sole, —@21c ₱ lb; Spanish middle weights, 28@ 30 ₱ lb; Bridle Leather, 35c ₱ lb; Collar Leather, 30@35c ₱ lb; Harness Leather, 30@ ₱ lb; Wombick Kip, 80@85c ₱ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ₱ lb; French Kip, super, 1 ₱ lb; French Calf, 95@1.10 ₱ lb; Female Calf, 60@65 ₱ doz; Hemlock Upper at 40@45 per doz. Oak Upper Leather $30@35 ₱ side.

LIME AND PLASTER.—Lime in bbls, 61@1.25; Lime in bulk, 75@81.50; Stucco, common, 61.50@2.75; Extra, do as at 61.50@3.00; Land Plaster, 61.50@1.62½; Cement, 61.50 @2.00; Plastering Hair, 40c.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.—The Lumber market during the past week has increased in activity, and prices of some kinds have advanced materially. Shingles, which we quoted last week at 62 00, can scarcely be bought now at that figure, unless it be in connection with large bills of other qualities. Indeed, but few of the merchants will sell Shingles alone to any but their regular country customers, at any reasonable price. We have therefore quoted it at @62.50. Some are holding at $10. There are some kinds of common boards which are scarce, and command 50c higher, such as twelve inch Siding. There is a fair demand for Shingles; but the prices are not materially changed. The following are the quotations current at most of the yards:

First Clear Dry	@60.00@
Second Clear Dry	@56.00@58.00
Third Clear Dry	@52.00@54.00
Common Boards, Green	@48.00@50.00
Common Boards, Dry	@48.00@50.00
" " Dry	@ @ 0.00
" " Green	@ @ 0.00
Clear Flooring, dressed	@60.00@
Second Clear Flooring, dressed	@56.00@
Siding, Clear Dressed	@60.00@
Siding, Common	@48.00@50.00
Scantling and Joists	@50.00@52.00
Bills, Cargo Dressed	@50.00@52.00
Bills, Cargo Rough	@50.00@52.00
Bills, Yard	@50.00@52.00
Lath, ₱ M	@ 1.75@2.00
Shingles, Dressed	@ 2.50@3.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Market steady. The following are the closing quotations:—New Orleans in barrels @24c; New York S. R. Molasses, 35c; Cuba, in bbls, 30c; Sugar House Syrup, 40c; New York Golden, 1020c. Belcher's prices are:—Golden Syrup, 42c in bbls, and 70c in kegs; Extra S. R. Syrup Cuban, Syrup Molasses, 50c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, 60.50@3.75 ₱ bbl; Tar 64@5 ₱ bbl; Pitch, 64.50@5 00.

NAILS—Assorted, 62.50@3.12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

OILS—Linseed firm. The closing quotations are:—Boiled Linseed, 81@82c; Raw do, 78@80c; Lard, 1 Lard 61.10; No 2 do; Linseed 67@c; Elephant Sperm, 1 Whale 60c; Sperm 61.60; Neatsfoot 95c; Tanners' 35; Bank 75c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—The shipments during the past week were—400 bbls Beef; 3,750 bbls Pork; 210,100 lbs Cut Meats; 254,655 lbs Lard. The market during the past week has been very dull.

PORK—Mess Beef does not seem nothing done—held for shipping their stock to New York. We quote it nominal at @6.00@10.

In Mess Pork there have been very few sales. A few days done a lot of 200 bbls city sold at 617.25, since which the market has been quiet.

In Cut Meats there has been nothing done, although Shoulders are being more inquired for. We quote as follows, as last week's figures. Some Green Meats have been sold at 3¼@4½c for shoulders and 7¾c for Hams.

Lard has been more active than Provisions; but sales have been principally in small lots at 11¼@11¾c for bbl and tierce, and 12c for keg—at which the market closes nominal.

POULTRY.—The solid weather has rendered the Poultry market dull—closing at 61.50@1.75 per dozen for Dressed Chickens, and 75@c per bbl for Turkeys.

POTATOES.—Choice 60@70c; Common, 50@55c.

SUGARS.—Market active. The following are the closing quotations: New Orleans—Common, 6¾@7c; good common, 7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@7¾c; prime 7¾@8c; clarified and coffee in bbls, 8¾@10½c. Cuba, 7@7½c. Porto Rico, 7¾@8c. N. Y. refined white coffee, 10¾@11c. N. Y. standard crushed and powdered granulated, 10c.

The following are Belcher's latest prices:

Loaf Sugar Double Refined	12½c
Loaf Sugar, Single Refined	12½c
Crushed Sugar, Double Refined	12½c
Crushed Sugar, Single Refined	12½c
Granulated Sugar	12½c
Powdered Sugar, Double Refined	12½c
Powdered Sugar	12½c
Extra White Sugar	11½c
Extra Yellow Sugar	11½c
Yellow Sugar	11½c
Refined Yellow Sugar	11½c

SALERATUS—Bubbits, 6¾@7½c; Potash in cans, 7¾ @8c.

SOAP—No. 1 Family, 4c; Extra, 5@6c; Brazive, 5c.

SPIRITS—Burning Fluid 60c; Camphene, 70c; Turpentine, 65c.

SPICES—Pepper, 11½c; Pimento, 10c; Nutmegs, 70@ 90c; Indian, 60@85 lb; Cloves, 12½@15c; Cinnamon, 20@ 25c; Ginger, 8c.

SALT—Coarse, 61.12½ ₱ bbl; Fine, 61.40 by the car load; Dairy, 62.50 ₱ bbl of 280 lbs, with 25 empty bags.

SEEDS—Receipts last week 105,758 lbs, against 77,126 the preceding week. The shipments were 66,000 lbs—7,000 to Chicago, 59,000 to Milwaukee. The market for Timothy during the week has been dull, and prices have declined to towards the close. Sales TO-DAY: 200 bu prime at 61.90; 10 bags good at 61.97½. Clover—Market steady, with sales TO-DAY of 45 bu prime at 6 12½; 60 bu good at 6c.

TALLOW—Received during the week, 1,600 lbs, and shipped 28,000. The market has been very quiet, and prices have been picked up at 10½c, at which it can be readily sold.

WOOL—Receipts during the week, 3,840 lbs and shipments 11,800 lbs. The market is quiet but firm. The following are the closing quotations:—Unwashed, 30@32c; Washed, 40@45c. Pulled—Extra, 45c; Super, 35c; No. 1, 25 cents.

WOODEN WARE.—Pails—Three-hooped Pails, 62.00 ₱ doz; Two-hooped do, 61.75. Tubs—3 in nest, 61.75 per nest; No. 1 do ₱ doz; No. 2 do, 1 ₱ 50; Extra sized, 62.— Churns—Four sizes, 6900@3.50 ₱ doz. Brooms—Standard spring No. 1, 62.50@2.75; Rejected, 61.75@2.00; Standard Fancy, 63.00@3.50 per doz; Wooden, 61.50. Broom—Extra Wire, @2@2.50 per doz; Twine, 61.25@1.87½c. Oldtown Pine—Headed, 61.25 @1.50; Common, 61.00; Shaved, 75c.

WOOD—Beech and Maple, 64.25@4.50; Hickory, 6@6 5.50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1859.

[Markets reported by Walker Sherman expressly for the Press and Tribune, for the week ending at date.]

Stock received for week.....540 Cattle.
.....174 Sheep.
.....1,841 Hogs.
Total.....2545

SHIPPED BY M. C. R. R.

Rankin & Gallagh	42	Cattle
Wright	10	"
Drummond & Co	39	"
Thompson	20	"
Hunt & Van Dyck	27	"
F Rankin	31	"
	219	"
Van Brunt & W	495	Hogs.
Orrain & Co	740	"
	1,235	"

As to of $ 3 ordinary Cattle from 63@3c.

Sales of 240 better quality from 3¼@3½c.

Sales of few extra good shipping Cattle at 4c.

Sales of 1,235 Hogs from 4¼@4½c.

Sales of 174 Shelly Sheep from 3½@3½c ₱ cwt.

Sales of 19 Cows and Calves from @23@24 ₱ head.

Below we give a fu w of the weights, price, &c.

Cattle to Hurst—2 cattle: 1,100 lbs, at 61 25.

Cattle to Hunt—23 cattle: 31,370, at 62 16.

Bly to Curtis—4 cattle: 6,0 0, at 64.

Bly to Bly—35 cattle: 11,100, at 61.

Gregory to Dreiss—146 sheep: 11,685, at 64.

Stratton to Hadcock—271 hogs: 79,600, at 64 62½.

Hawley to Tabor—25 hogs: 8,115, at 65c.

Thomas to Shaffer—236 hogs: 18,985, at 66 40.

Below we give the names of Drovers on the market for the week:

CATTLE:

S Flinn	7	Hamilton Bros	11
S B Hawley	16	P Holder	13
M K Jewell	17	J Burr	15
H K Owen	17	J Mondle	11
Bly & Curtis	8	Hurst & Co	12
Gregory & Co	14	Hunt & Co	23
Paul Shea & W	27	S Thompson	20
Dreiss & Co	20	S Williams	12
Hawley & Co	25	Rankin & Co	42
H Hanson	20		
Hadcock & Co	24	Total	340
E Reid	6		

SHEEP.

D Rankin	20
W Mosely	154
Total	174

Chicago Weekly Live Stock Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 1859.

Reported expressly for the Press and Tribune by THOS. HODGEN, for the week ending this day.

Total No of Cattle received for week.....540
" " Hogs.....1,841
" " Sheep.....174
" " Cows & calves".....15

Total of all kinds.....1,570

Shipped east via M. S. & N. I. R. R.....366 cattle, 375 hogs.

Sales of 160 head good cattle at 4@4¼c to 4½ per lb for cattle.

Sales of 275 medium do., at 3½@3¾c.

Sales of 114 inferior do, at 2½@3¼c.

Sales of 240 good Hogs, 170 lbs and upward at 4½@4 5.8c.

Sales of 302 light and stock Hogs at 4@4 to 4 30@5 for fat.

Sales of 25 Sheep at 4@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Sales of 15 Cows and Calves at 620 to 40@40 per head for good.

The Market for all kinds of good stock is active. There is a good demand for Shipping and Packing Cattle. Good Hogs are ready sale at 4¼c and upward. Sheep are very scarce. THOS. HODGEN.

Movement of Breadstuffs—Feb. 19.

RECEIVED BY RAILWAY.

	Flour. bbls	Wht. bu	Corn. bu	Oats. bu	Rye. bu	Bar. bu
By Lake	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
By R.R.	6,000	73,000	32,000	7,000	4,300	20,900
By Rail & L.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
By R.R. & L.	1,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	700	3,100
By R.R. & R.	1,000	11,000